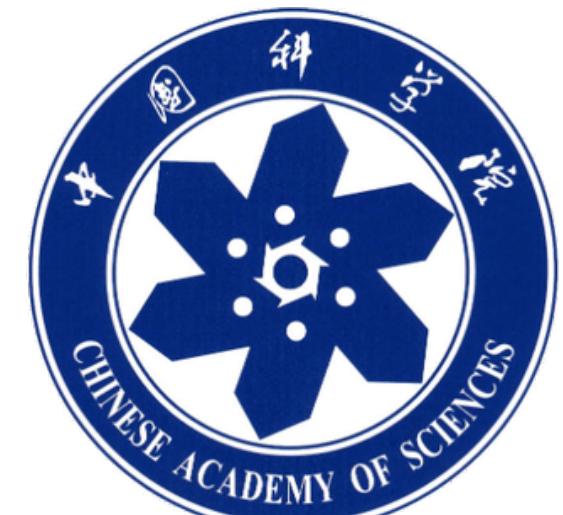
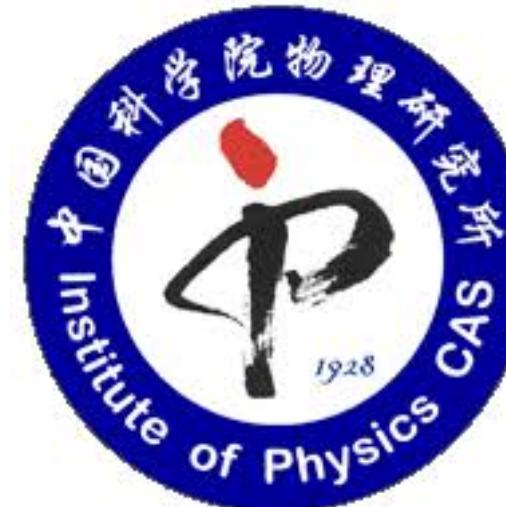


# Generative Models for Physicists

Lei Wang (王磊)

<https://wangleiphy.github.io>

Institute of Physics, Beijing  
Chinese Academy of Sciences



# Lecture Notes <http://wangleiphy.github.io/lectures/PILtutorial.pdf>

## Generative Models for Physicists

Lei Wang\*

Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
Beijing 100190, China

October 28, 2018

### Abstract

Generative models generate unseen samples according to a learned joint probability distribution in the high-dimensional space. They find wide applications in density estimation, variational inference, representation learning and more. Deep generative models and associated techniques (such as differentiable programming and representation learning) are cutting-edge technologies physicists can learn from deep learning.

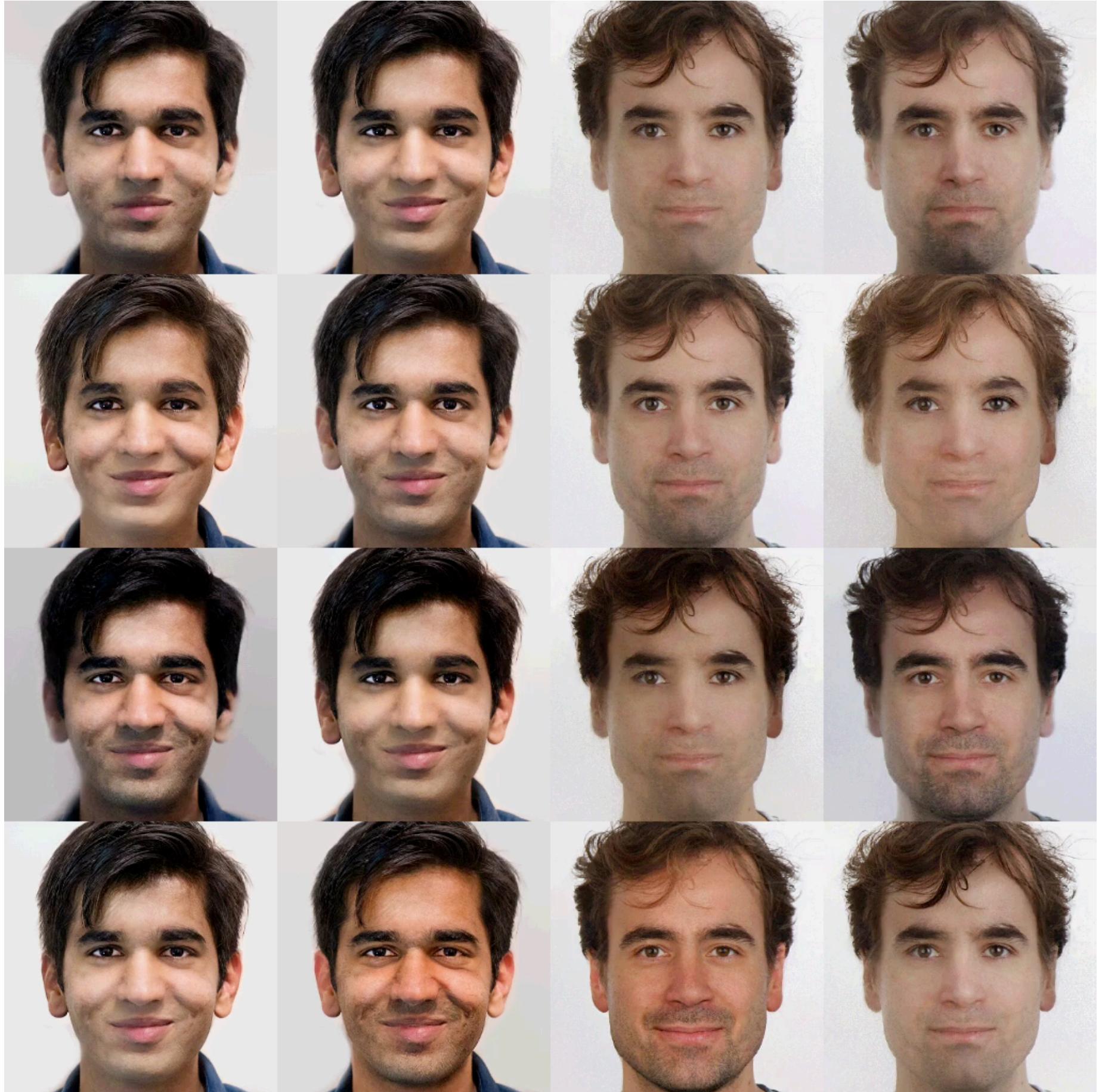
This note introduces the concept and principles of generative modeling, together with applications of modern generative models (autoregressive models, normalizing flows, variational autoencoders etc) as well as the old ones (Boltzmann machines) to physics problems. As a bonus, this note puts some emphasize on physics-inspired generative models which take insights from statistical, quantum, and fluid mechanics.

The latest version of the note is at <http://wangleiphy.github.io/>. Please send comments, suggestions and corrections to the email address in below.

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# Generative Models



Wavenet 1609.03499 1711.10433

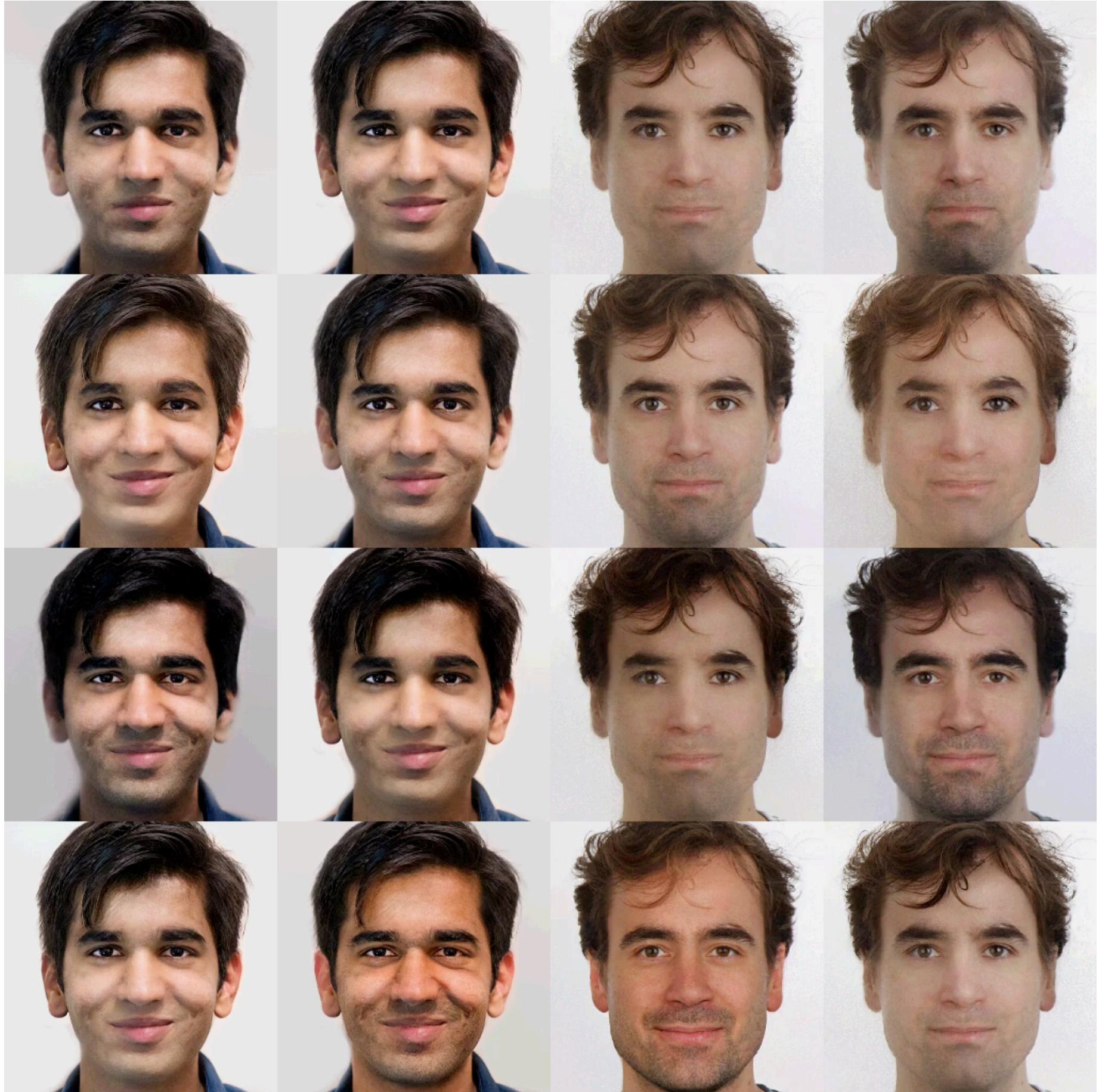
<https://deepmind.com/blog/wavenet-generative-model-raw-audio/>  
<https://deepmind.com/blog/high-fidelity-speech-synthesis-wavenet/>



Glow 1807.03039

<https://blog.openai.com/glow/>

# Generative Models



Wavenet 1609.03499 1711.10433

<https://deepmind.com/blog/wavenet-generative-model-raw-audio/>  
<https://deepmind.com/blog/high-fidelity-speech-synthesis-wavenet/>



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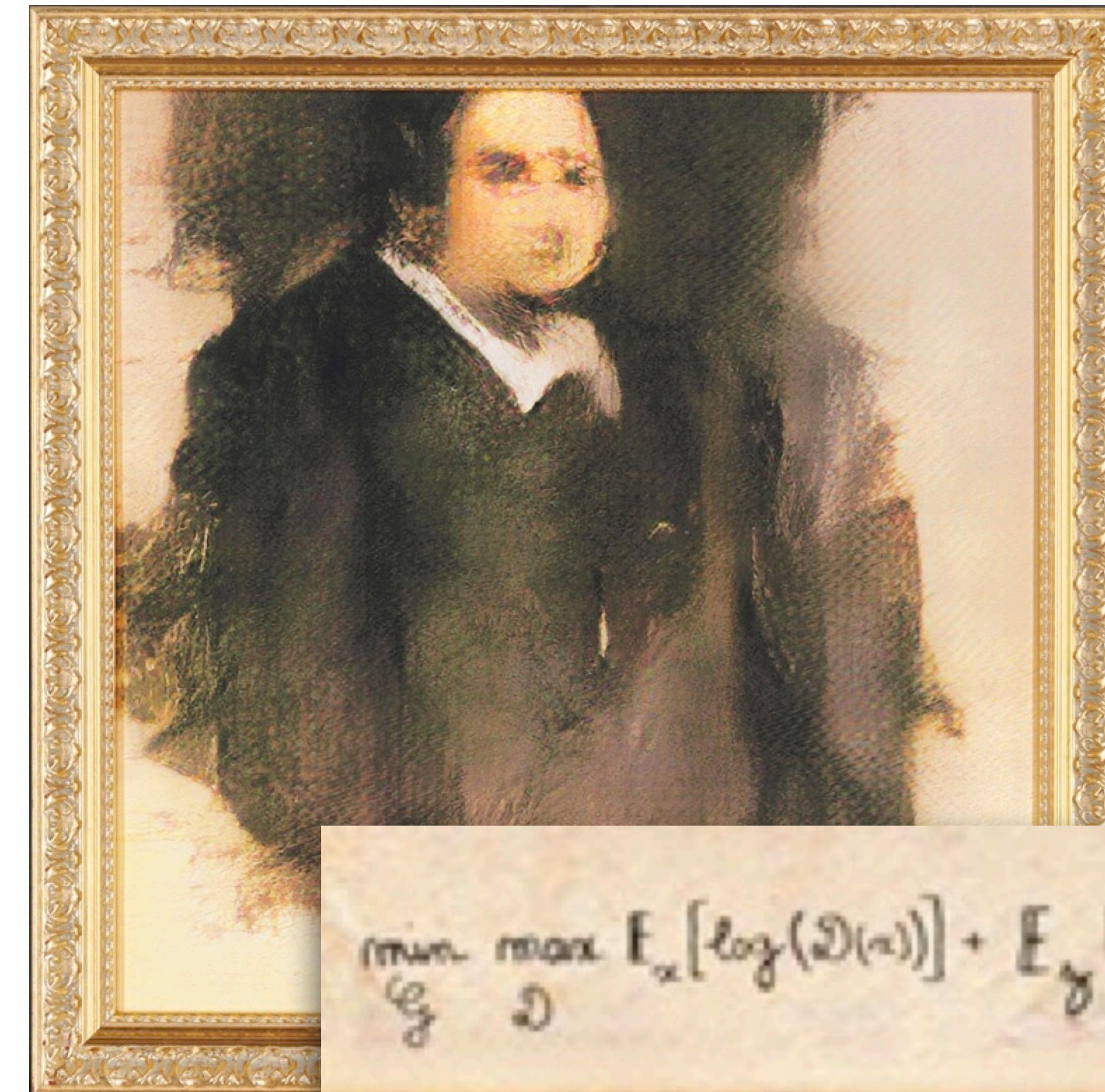
<https://blog.openai.com/glow/>

# Generative Arts



**Sold for \$432,500 on  
25 October 2018 at  
Christie's in New York**

# Generative Arts

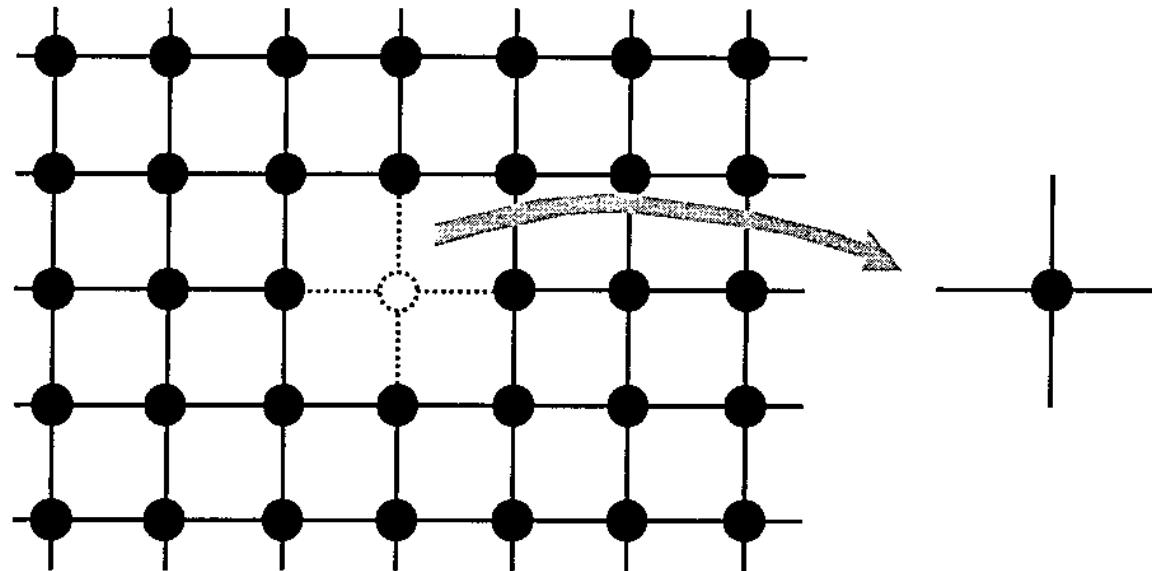


**Sold for \$432,500 on  
25 October 2018 at  
Christie's in New York**

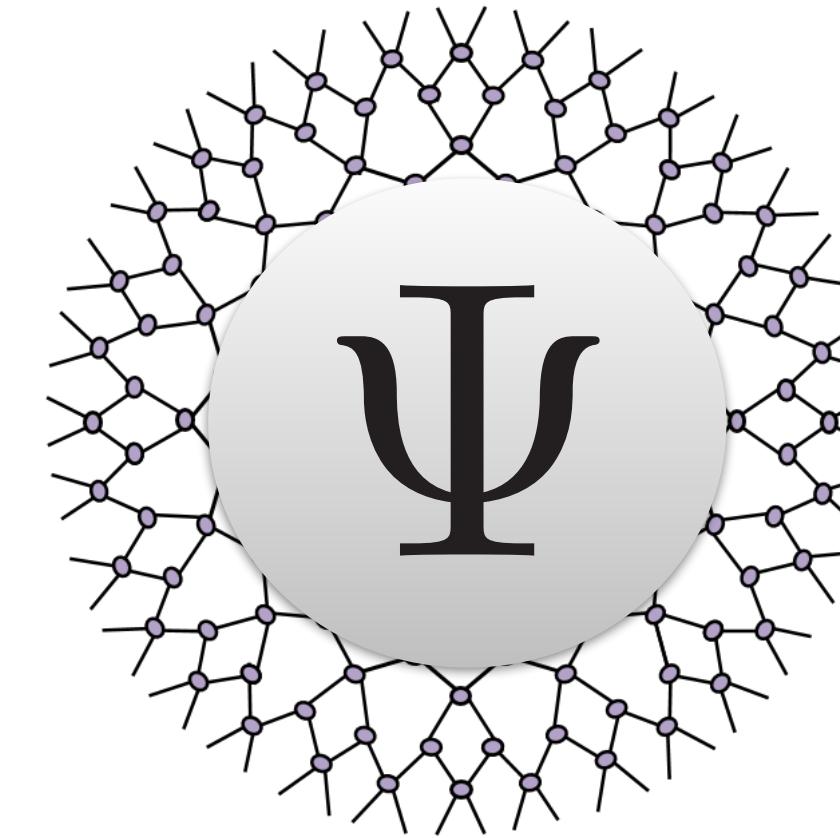
*What can we do with physics?*

# Physicists' gifts to Machine Learning

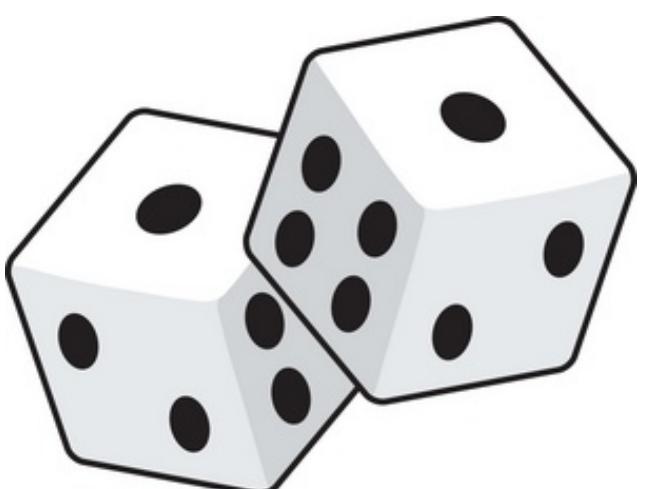
## Mean Field Theory



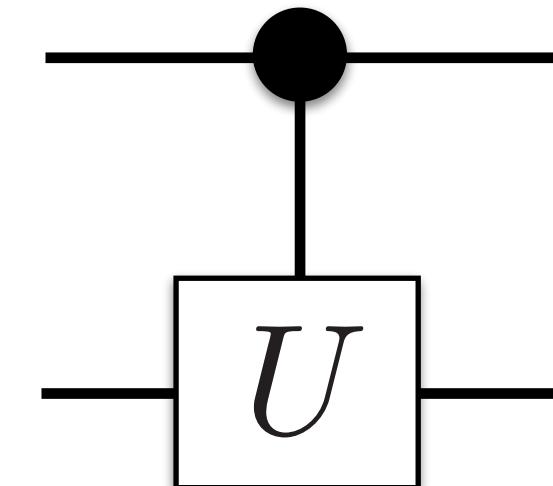
## Tensor Networks



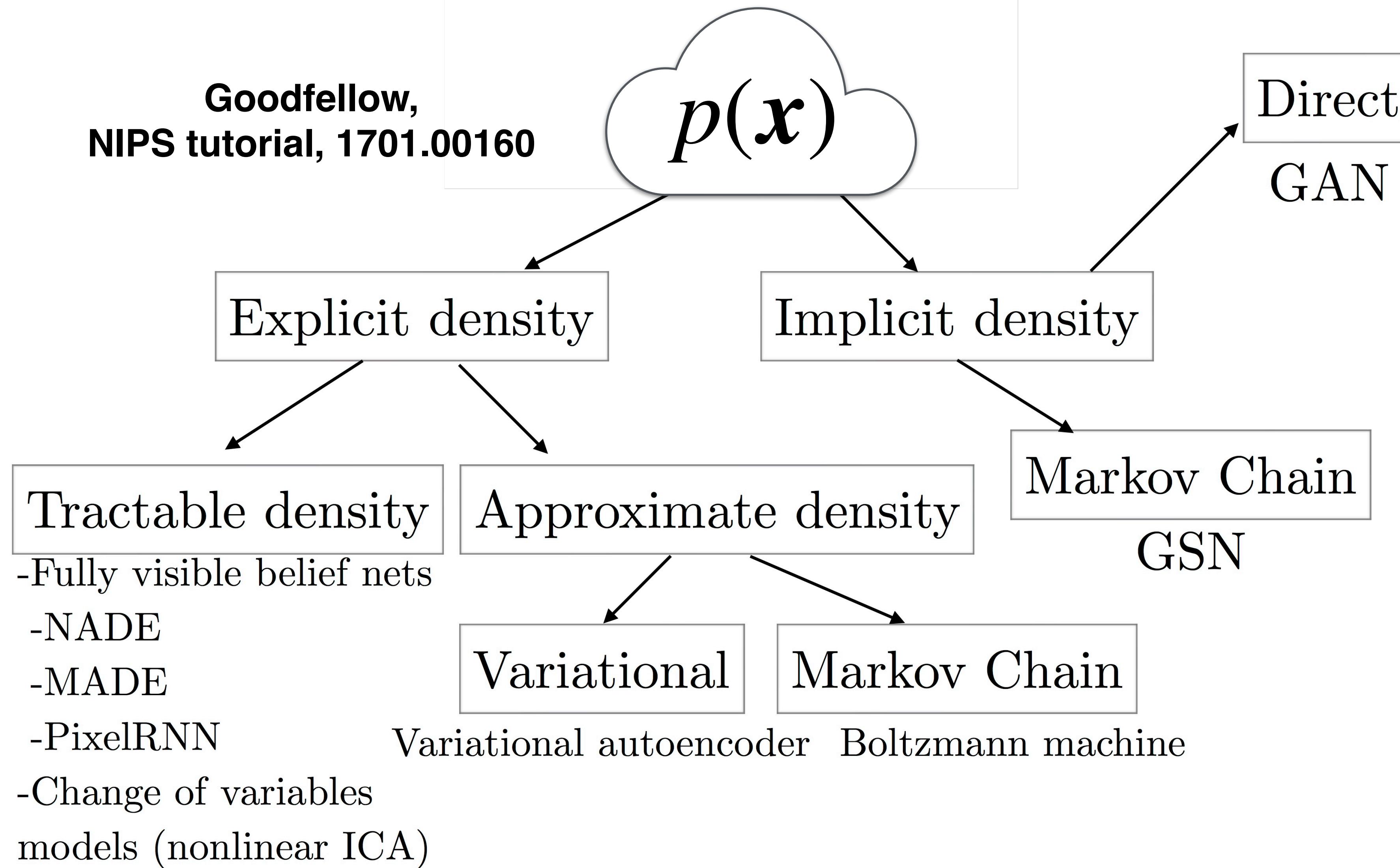
## Monte Carlo Methods



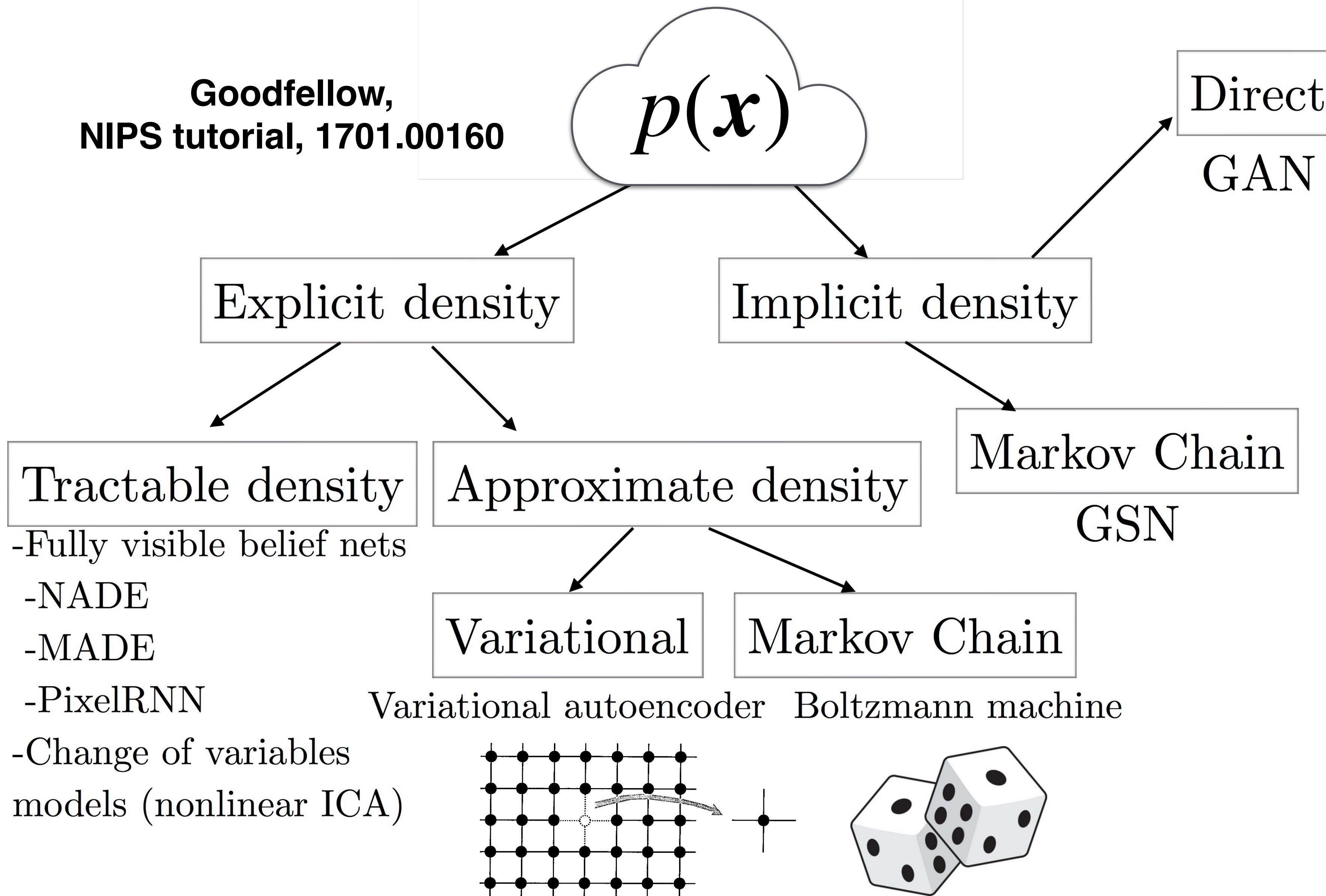
## Quantum Computing



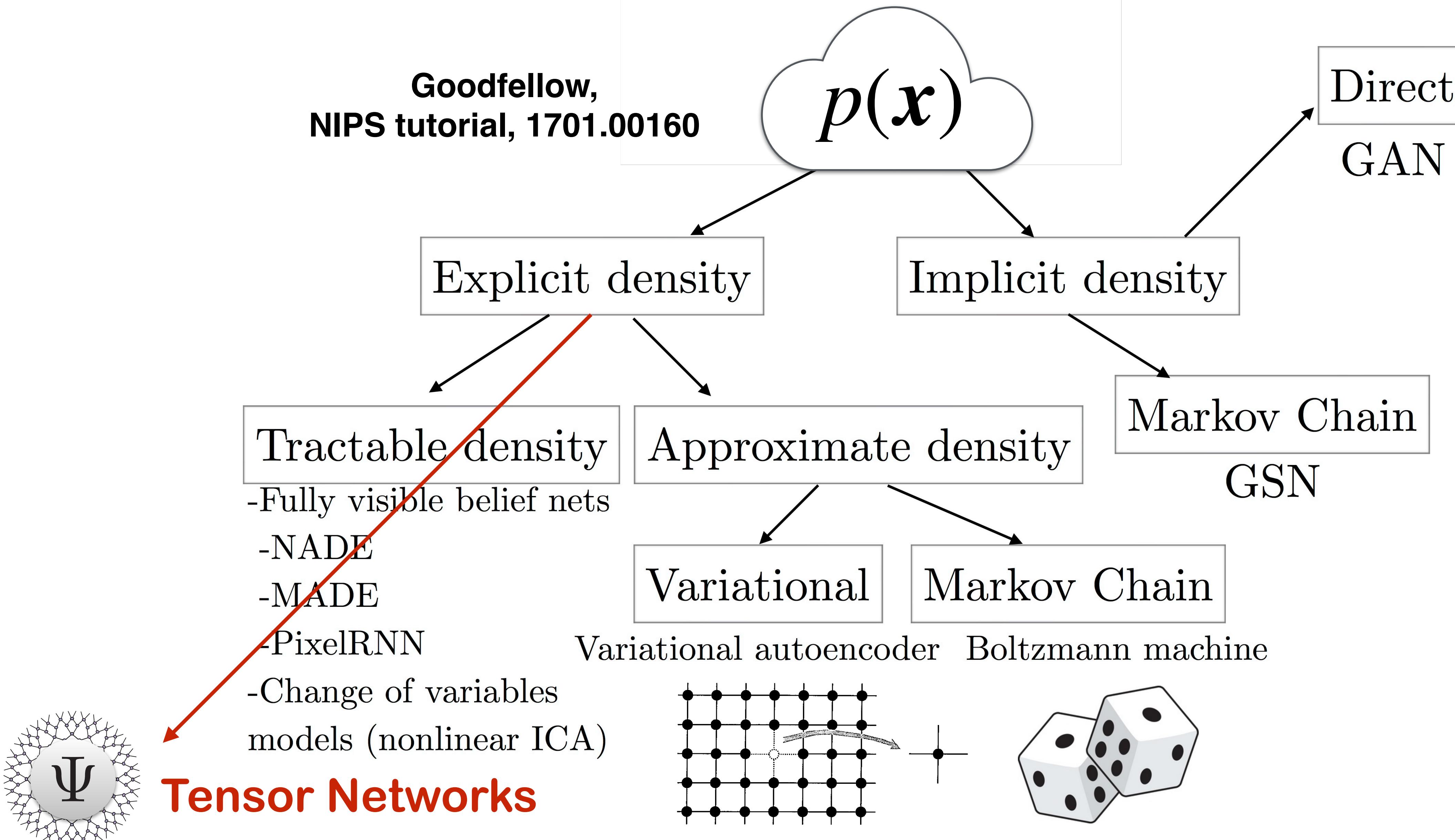
# Physics genes of generative models



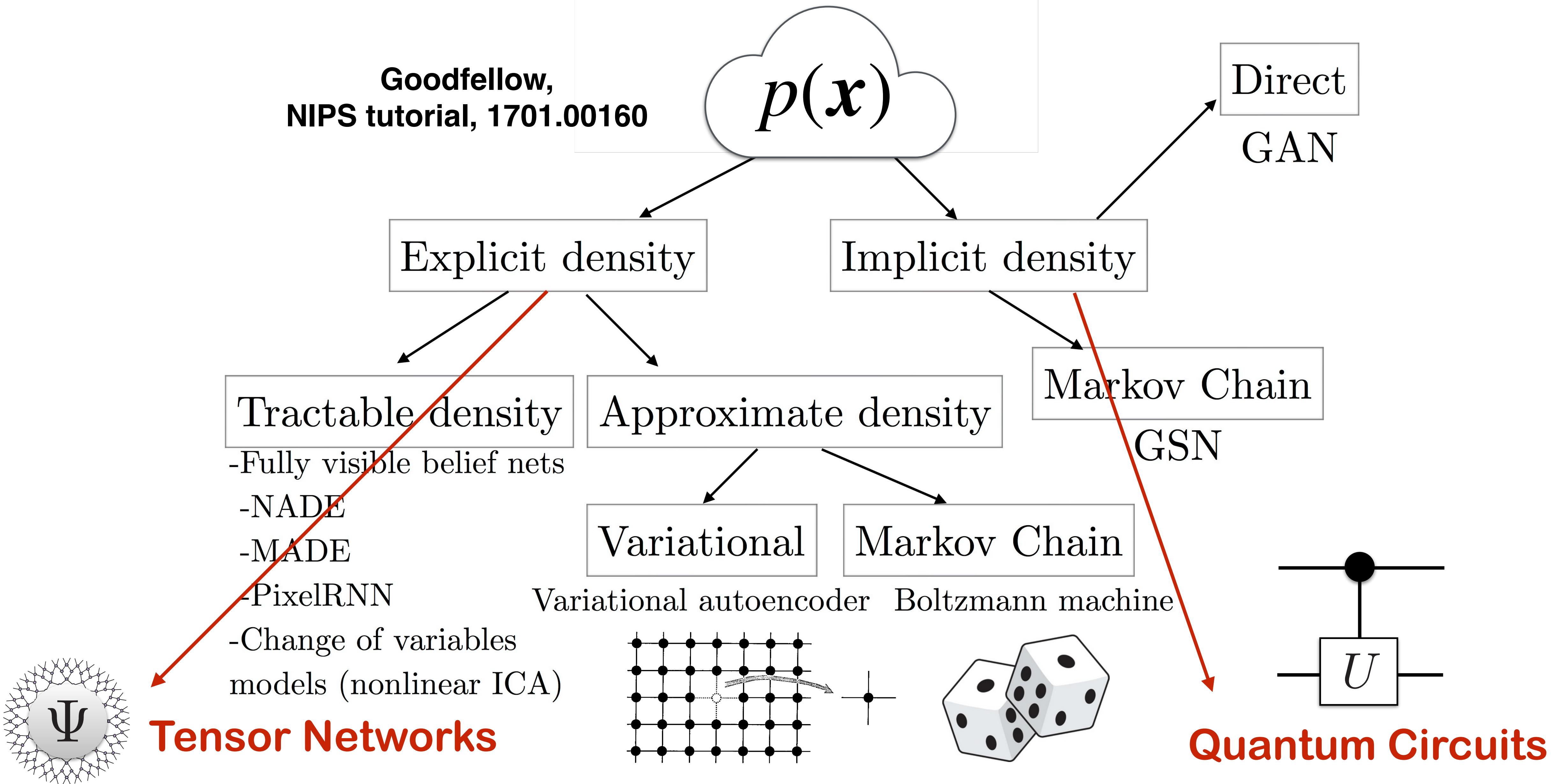
# Physics genes of generative models



# Physics genes of generative models



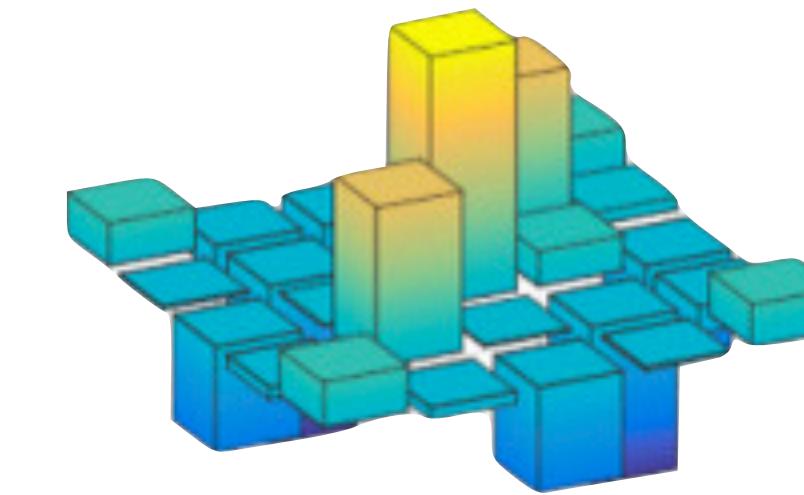
# Physics genes of generative models



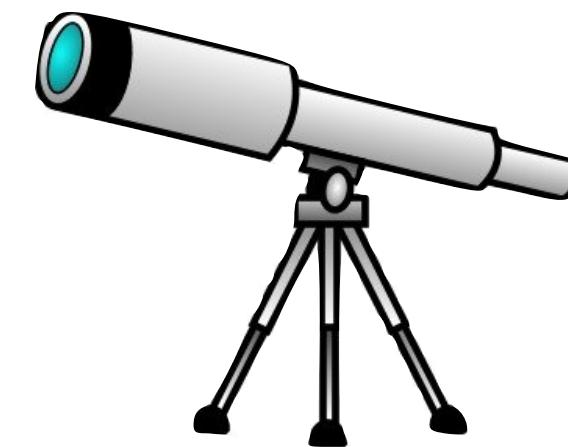
# Applications in Physics

$\Psi$

Wavefunctions ansatz



Quantum tomography



Renormalization group

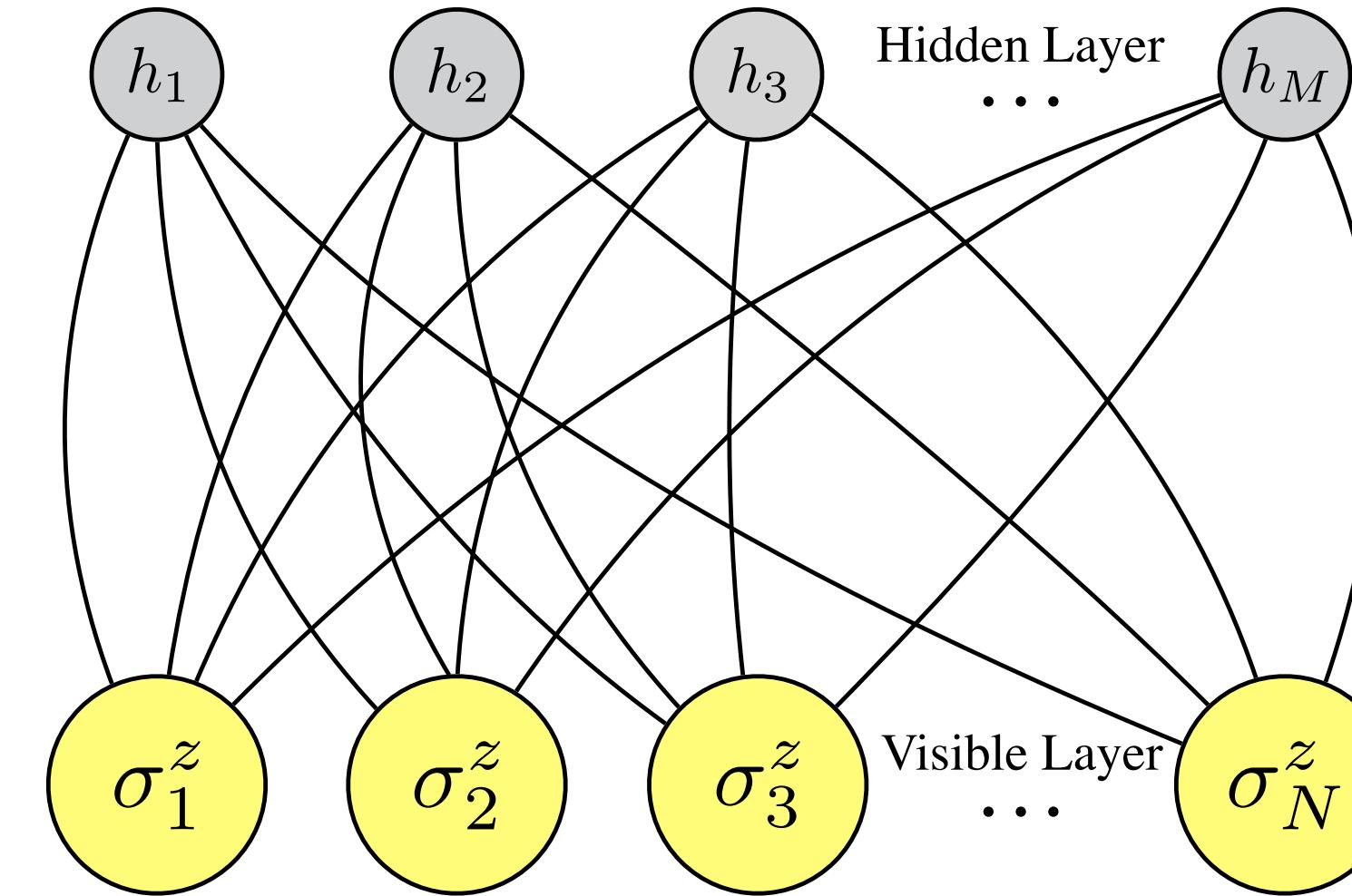


Monte Carlo update

$\Psi$

# RBM as a variational ansatz

Carleo and Troyer, Science 2017

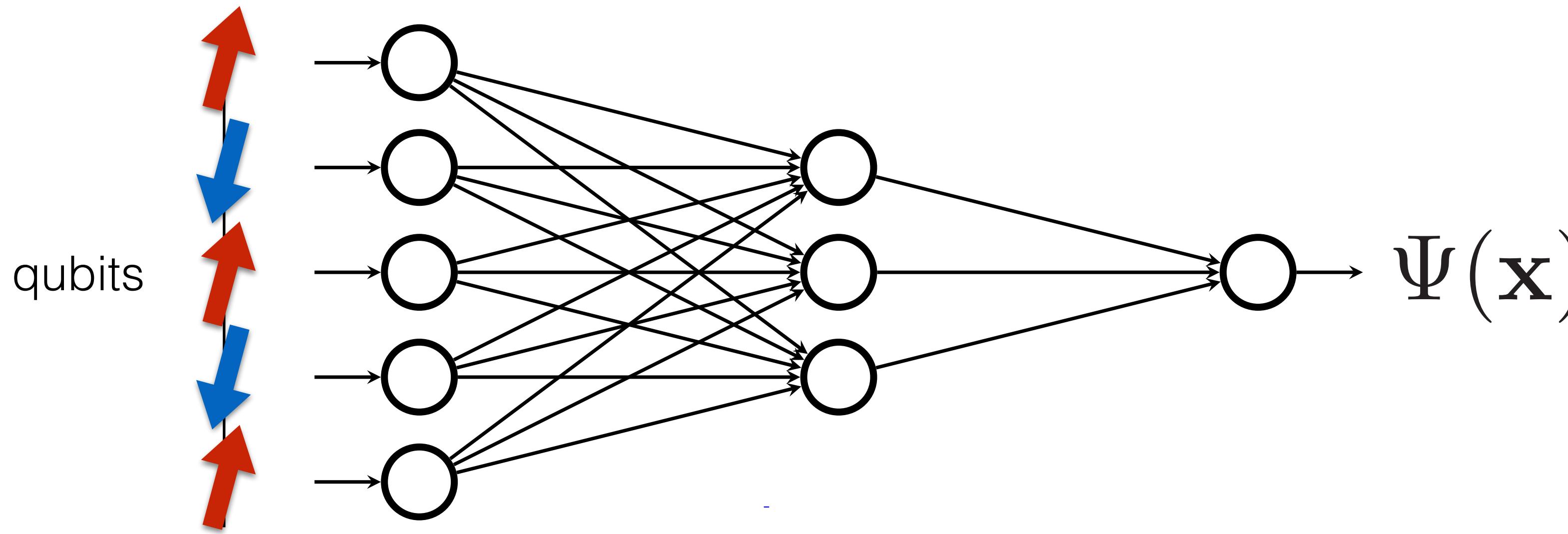


- Exact construction for 1d SPT, 2d toric code state etc
- Related to tensor network, string-bond, correlator product states
- Killer app ? Long-range, volume law entanglement, chiral state, improved Jastrow/Backflow

Deng, Li, Gao, Chen, Cheng, Xiang, LW, Clark, Glasser, Carl Budich, Imada...

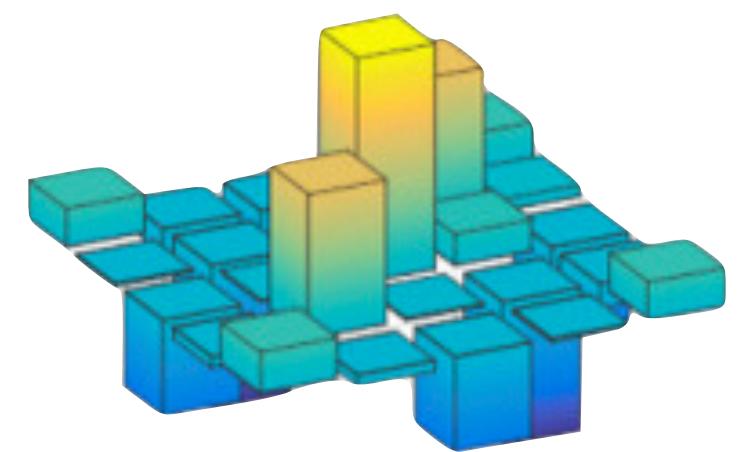
# $\Psi$

## Boltzmann machine as a quantum state

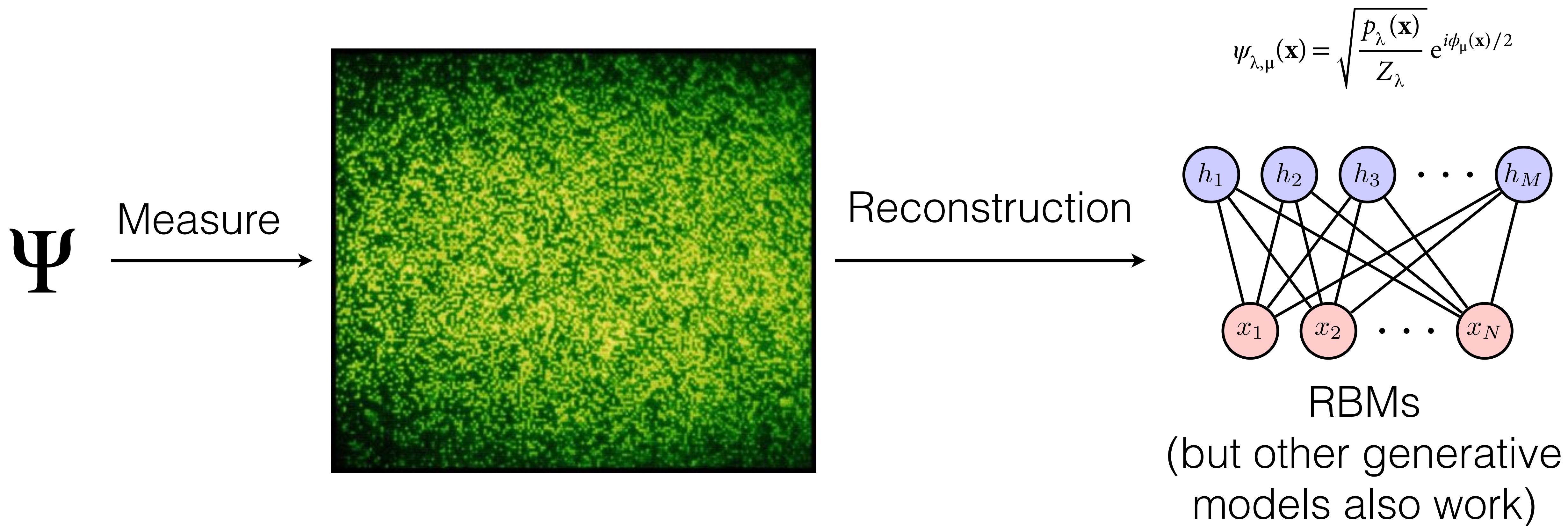


- Train the network with variational principle
- Feature discovery and abstraction power of deep hierarchical structure
- Backprop for efficient gradient computation

**“Teach a neural network quantum physics”**

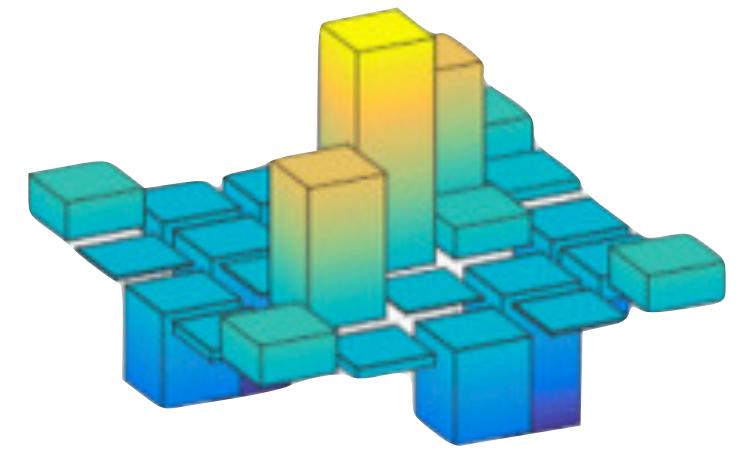


# Quantum State Tomography



**“Reconstruct quantum state as a neural network”**

Torlai et al, Nature Physics 2017

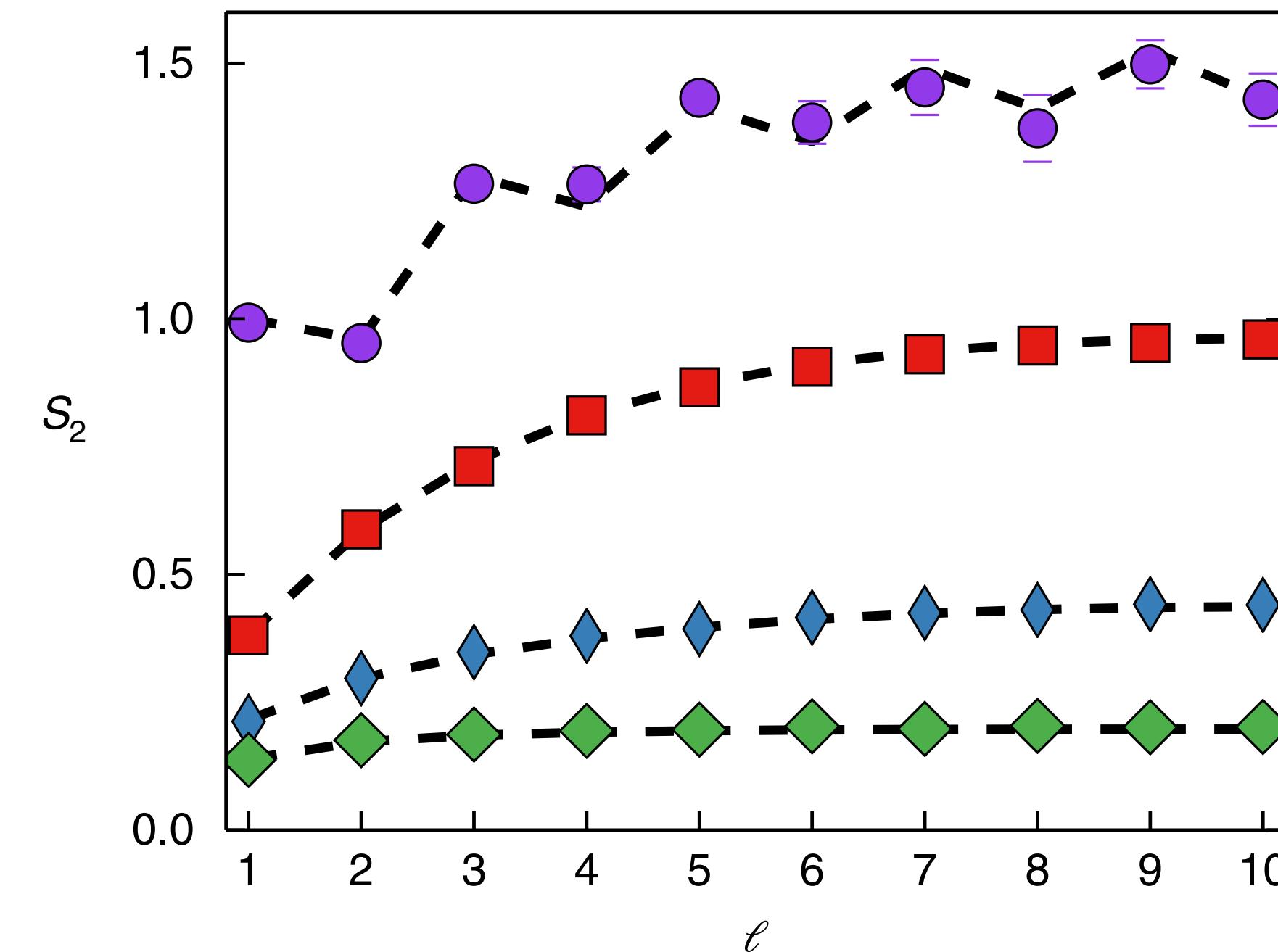
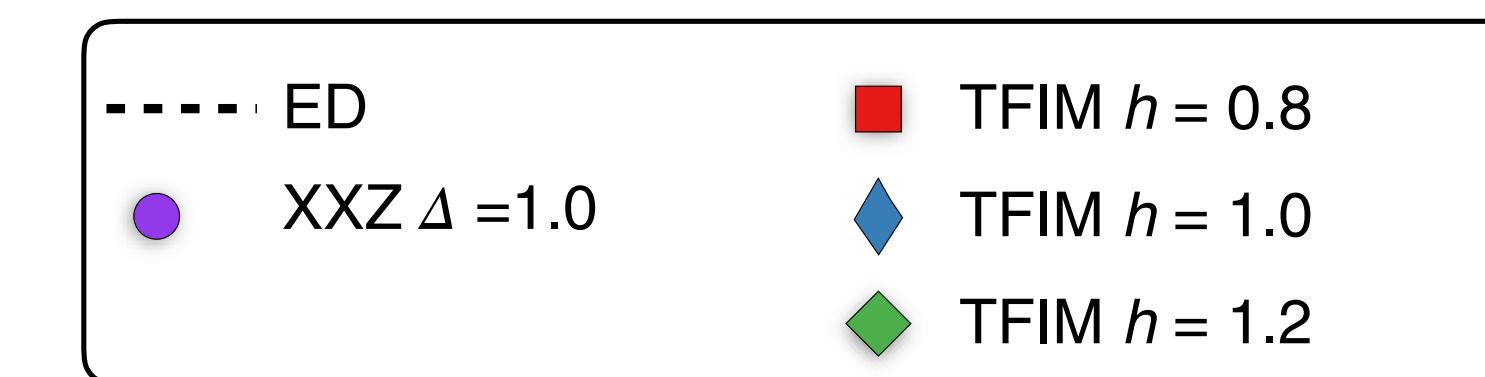


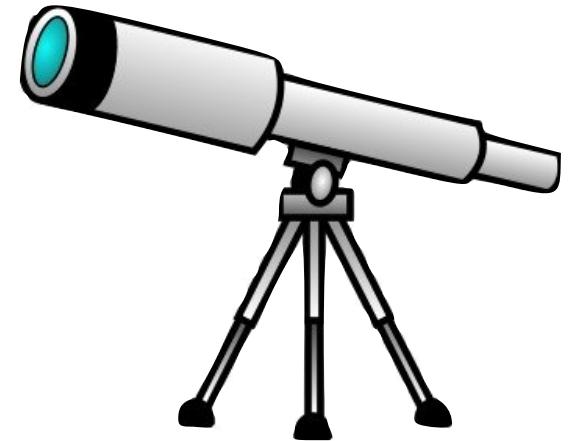
# Applications of QST

Observables inaccessible  
to the experiment

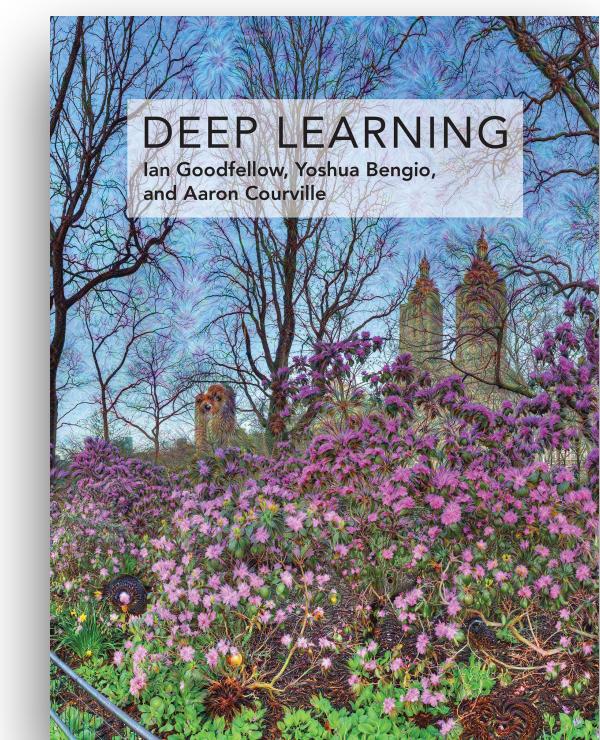
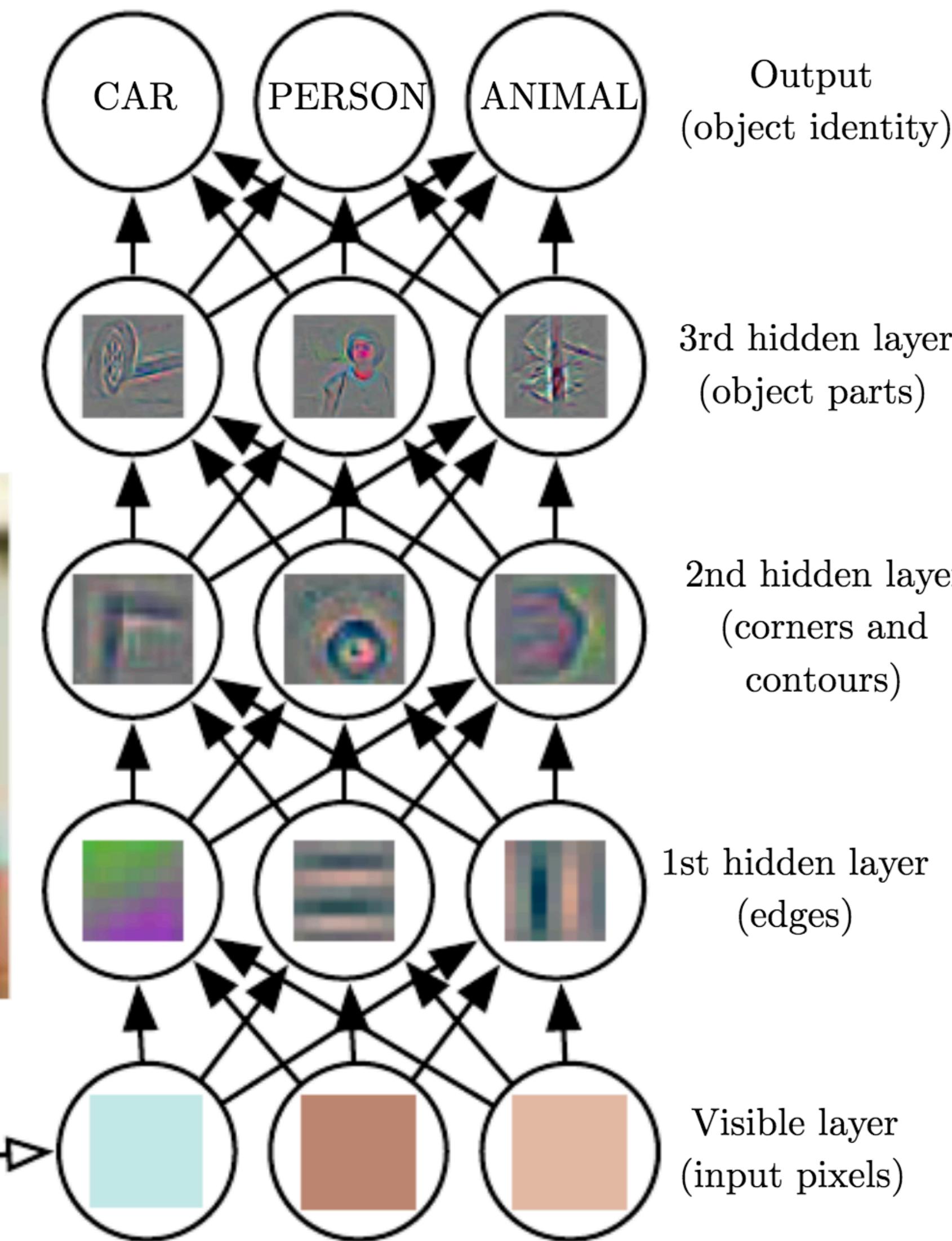
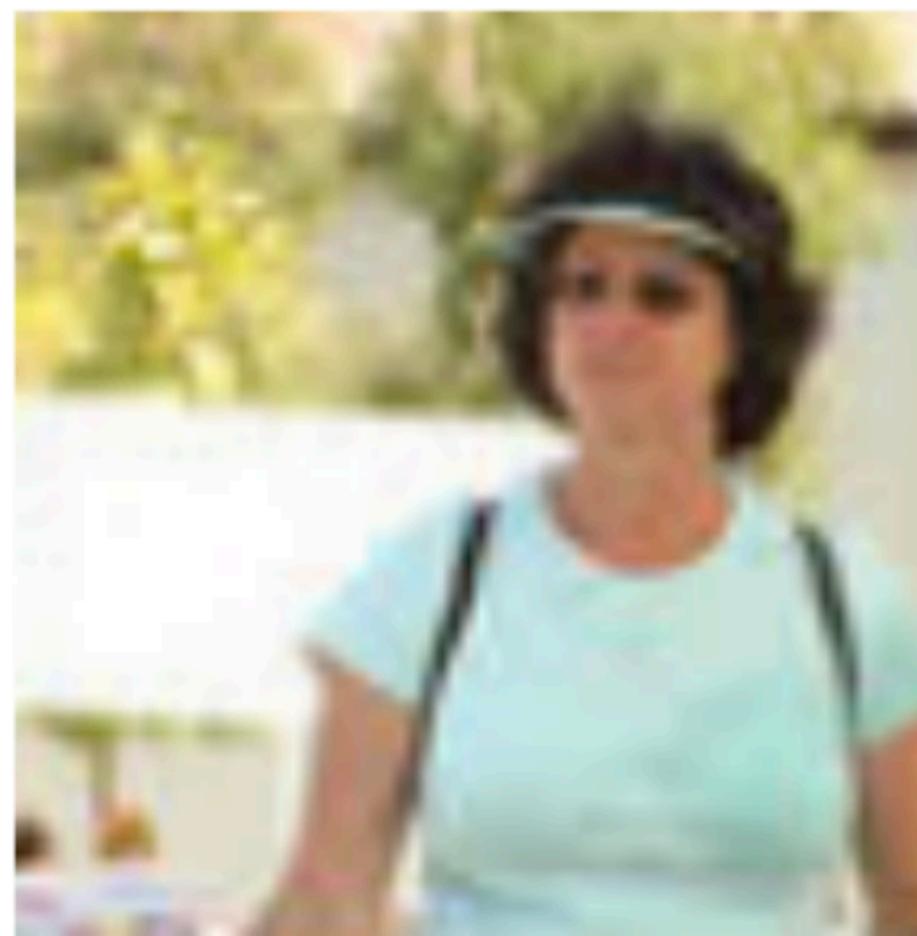
XX spin correlations  
(unpublished)

Entanglement entropy

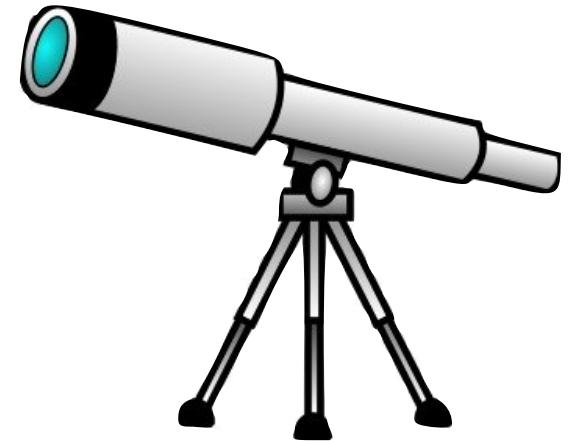




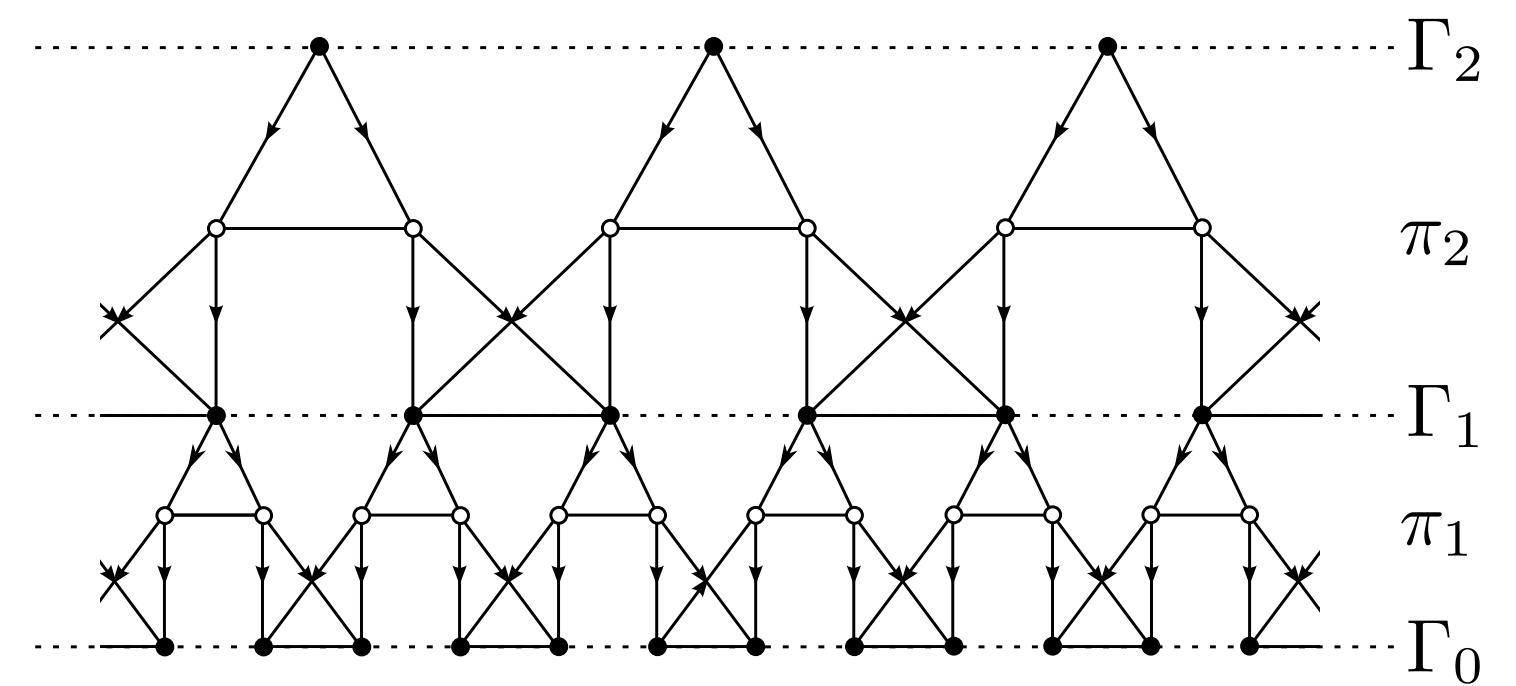
# RG and Deep Learning



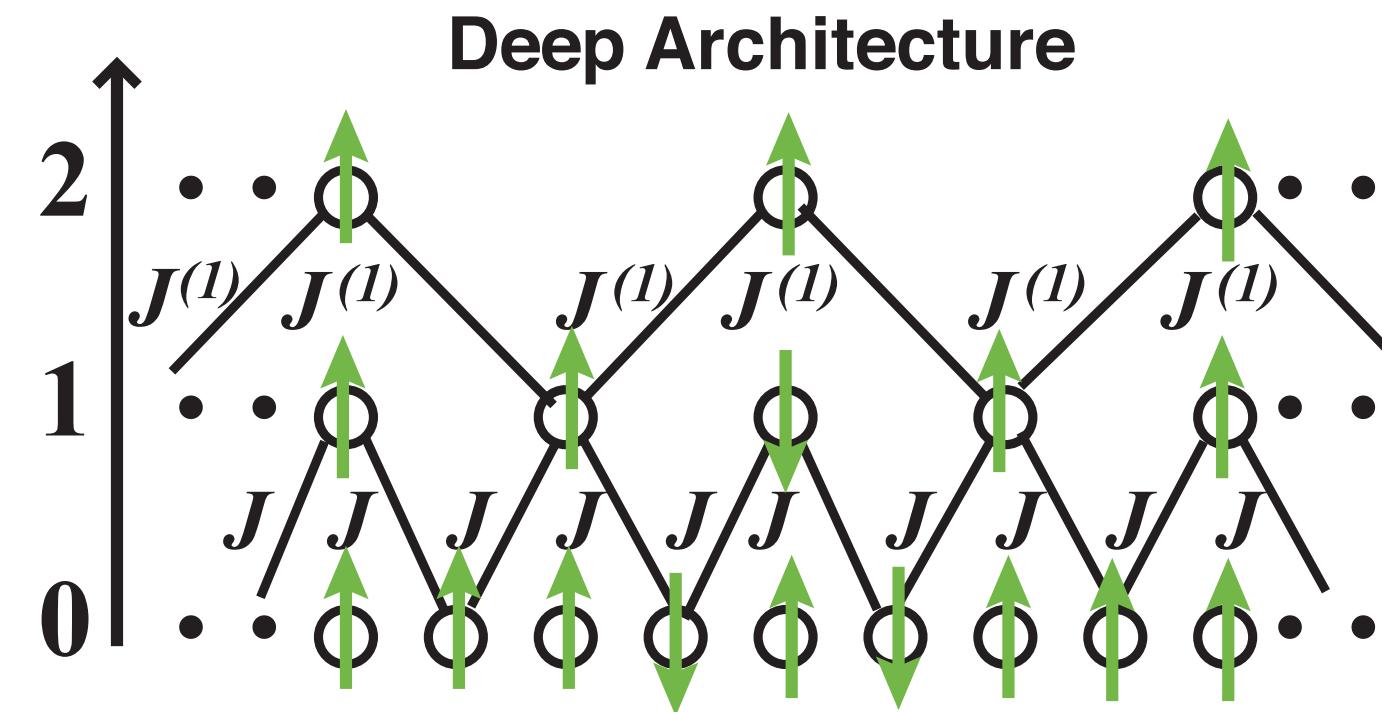
Page 6  
Figure 1.2



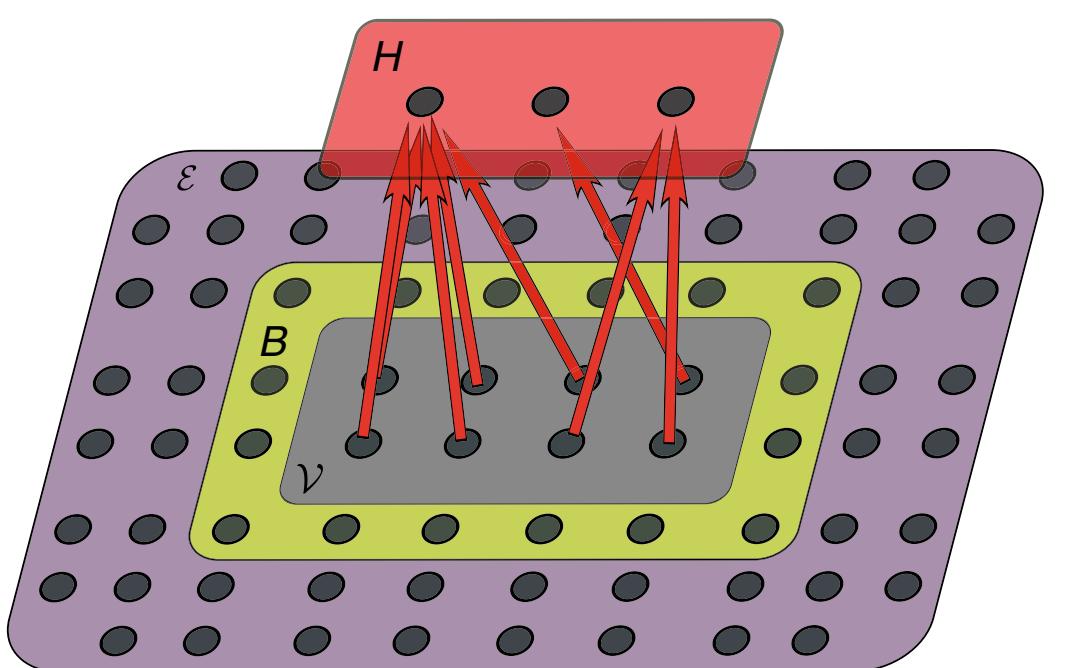
# RG and Deep Learning



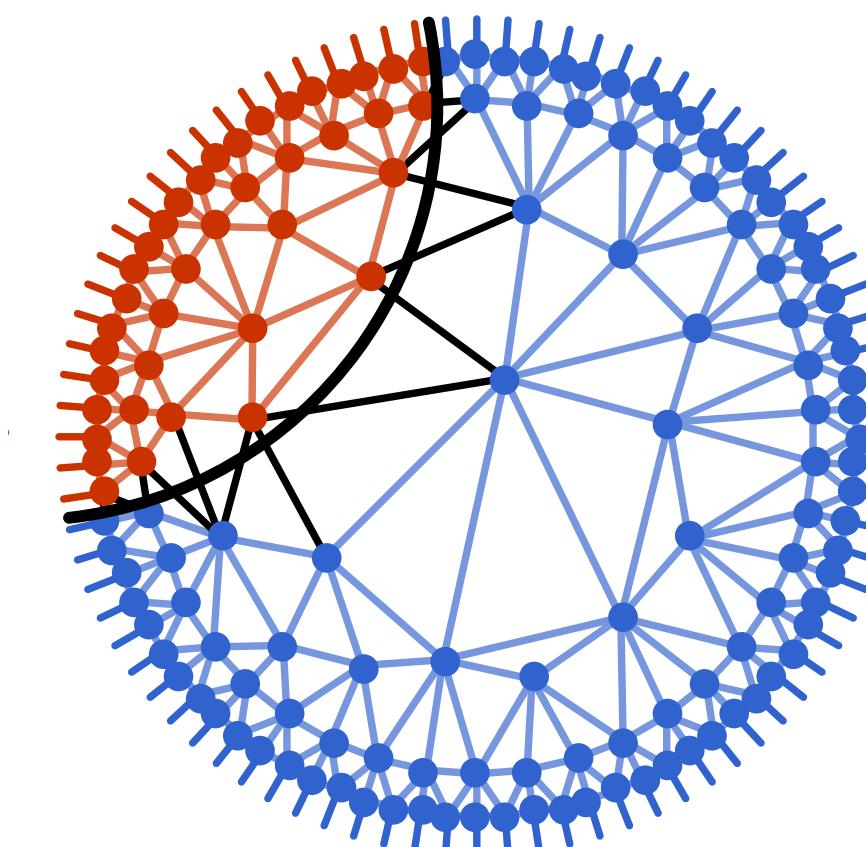
Bény, 1301.3124



Mehta and Schwab, 1410.3831

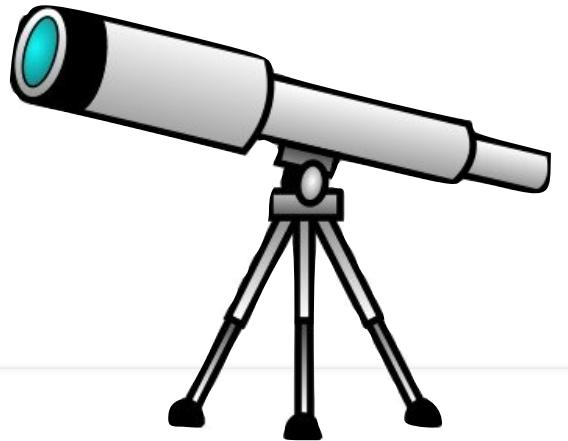


Koch-Janusz and Ringel, 1704.06279



You, Yang, Qi, 1709.01223

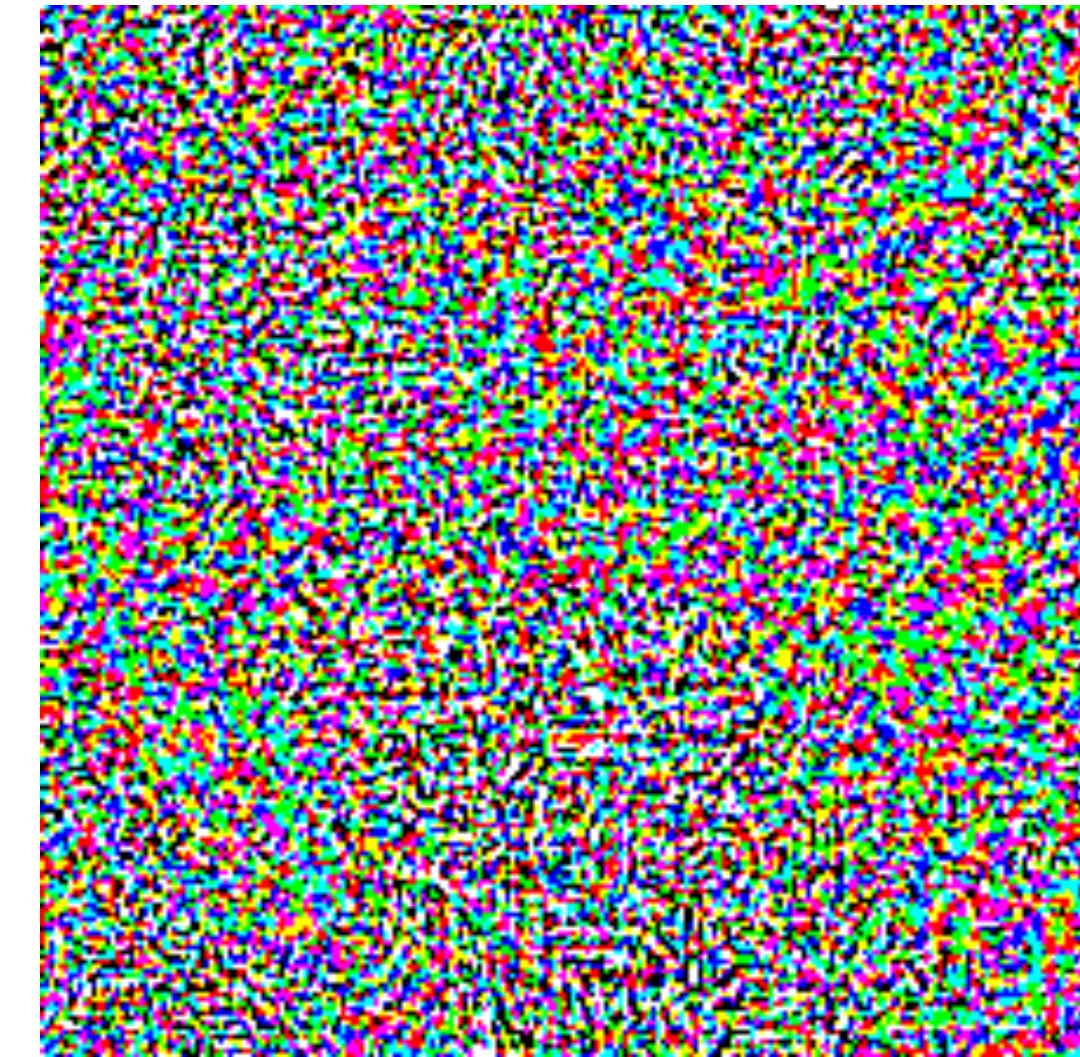
and more...



# RG and Deep Learning



+ .007 ×



=



Panda  
58% confidence

Goodfellow et al, 2014

Gibbon  
99% confidence

Vulnerability of deep learning, Kenway, 1803.06111 & 1803.10995

and more...



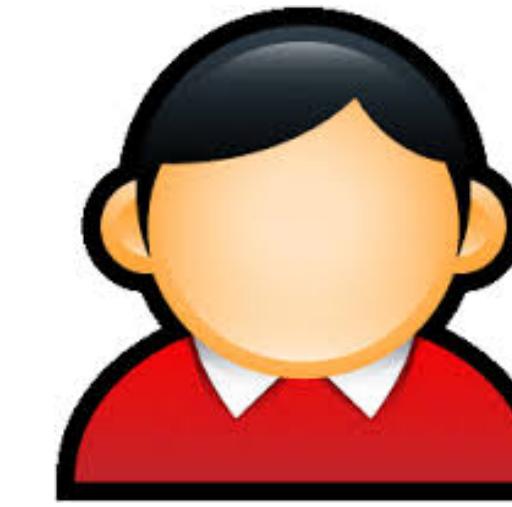
# Monte Carlo update proposals using Boltzmann Machines



**Learn preferences**



**Recommendations**



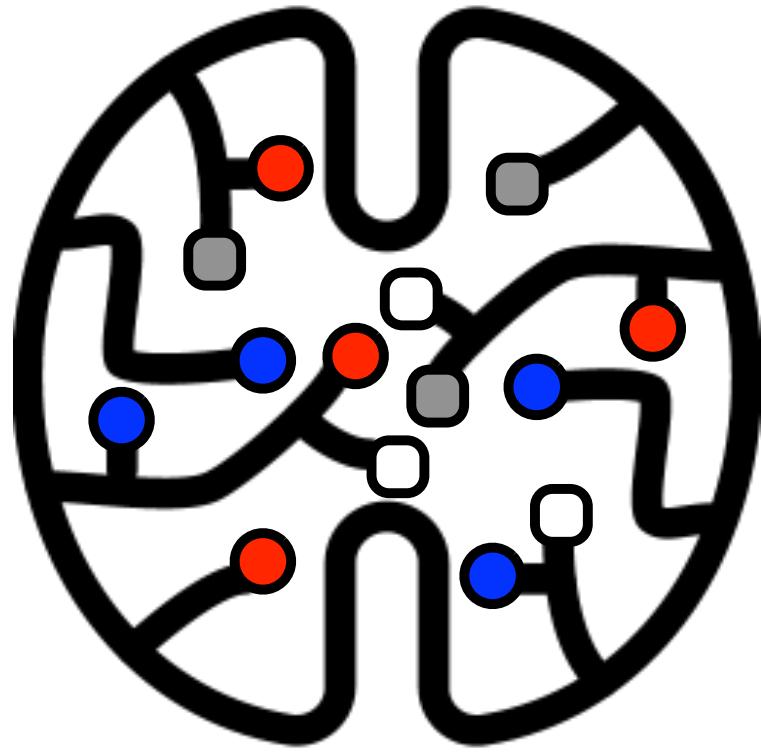
- Use Boltzmann Machines as **recommender systems** for Monte Carlo simulation of physical problems

Li Huang and LW, 1610.02746

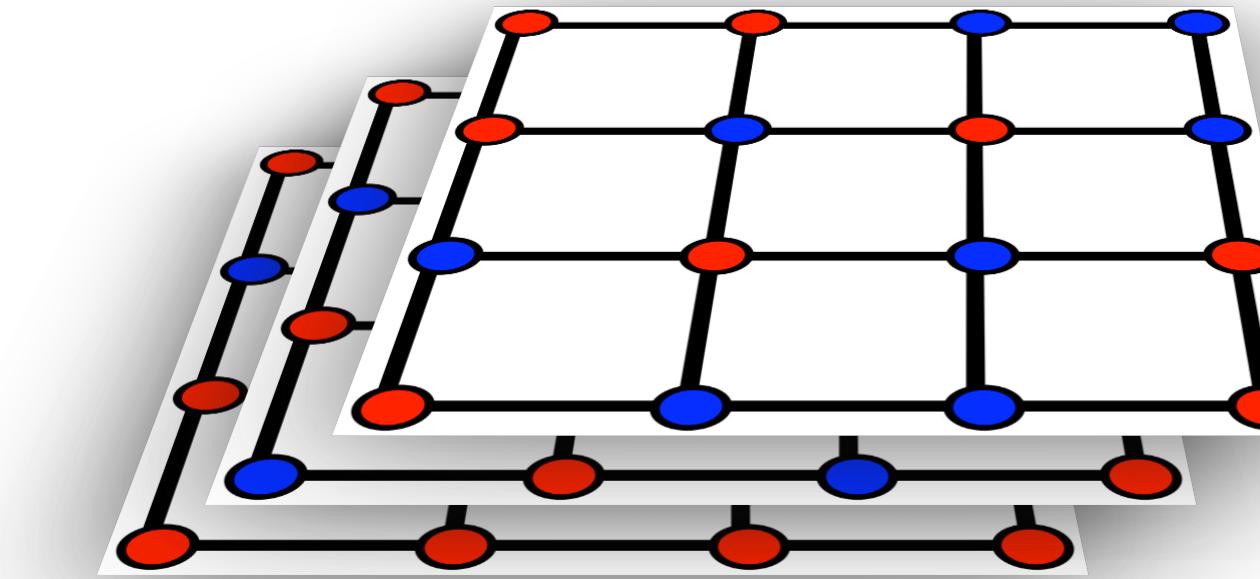
Liu, Qi, Meng, Fu, 1610.03137



# Monte Carlo update proposals using Boltzmann Machines



**Learn preferences**  
← →  
**Recommendations**



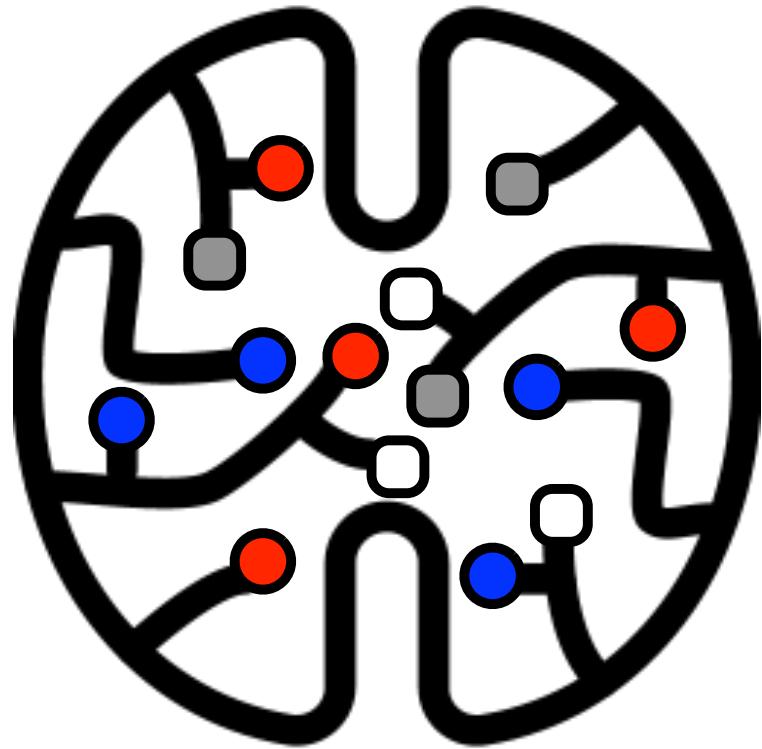
- Use Boltzmann Machines as **recommender systems** for Monte Carlo simulation of physical problems

Li Huang and LW, 1610.02746

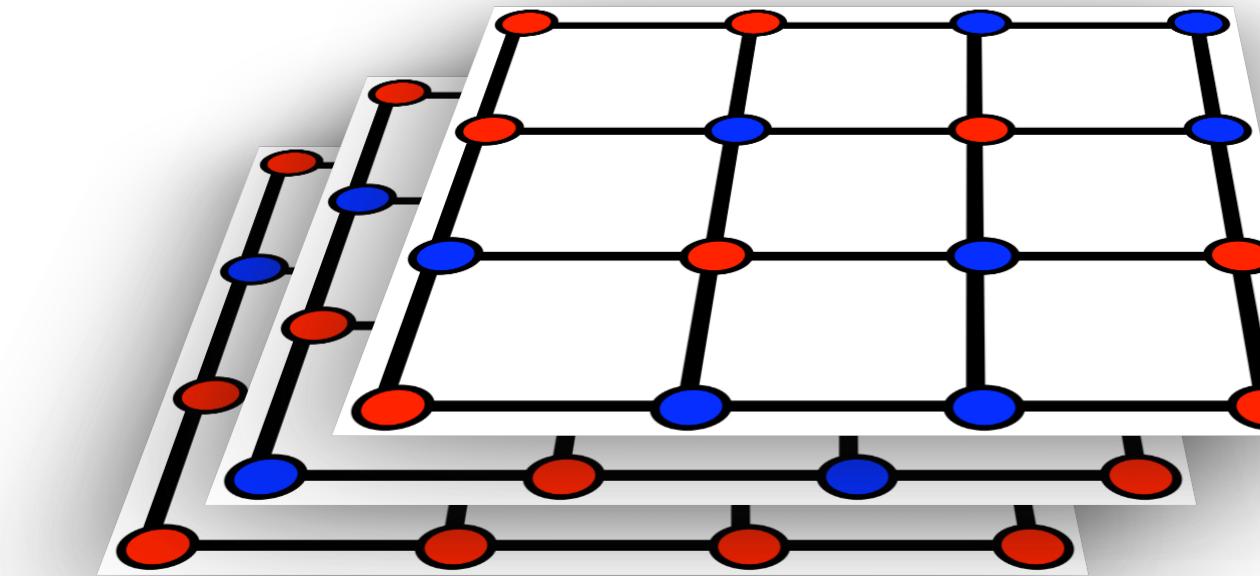
Liu, Qi, Meng, Fu, 1610.03137



# Monte Carlo update proposals using Boltzmann Machines



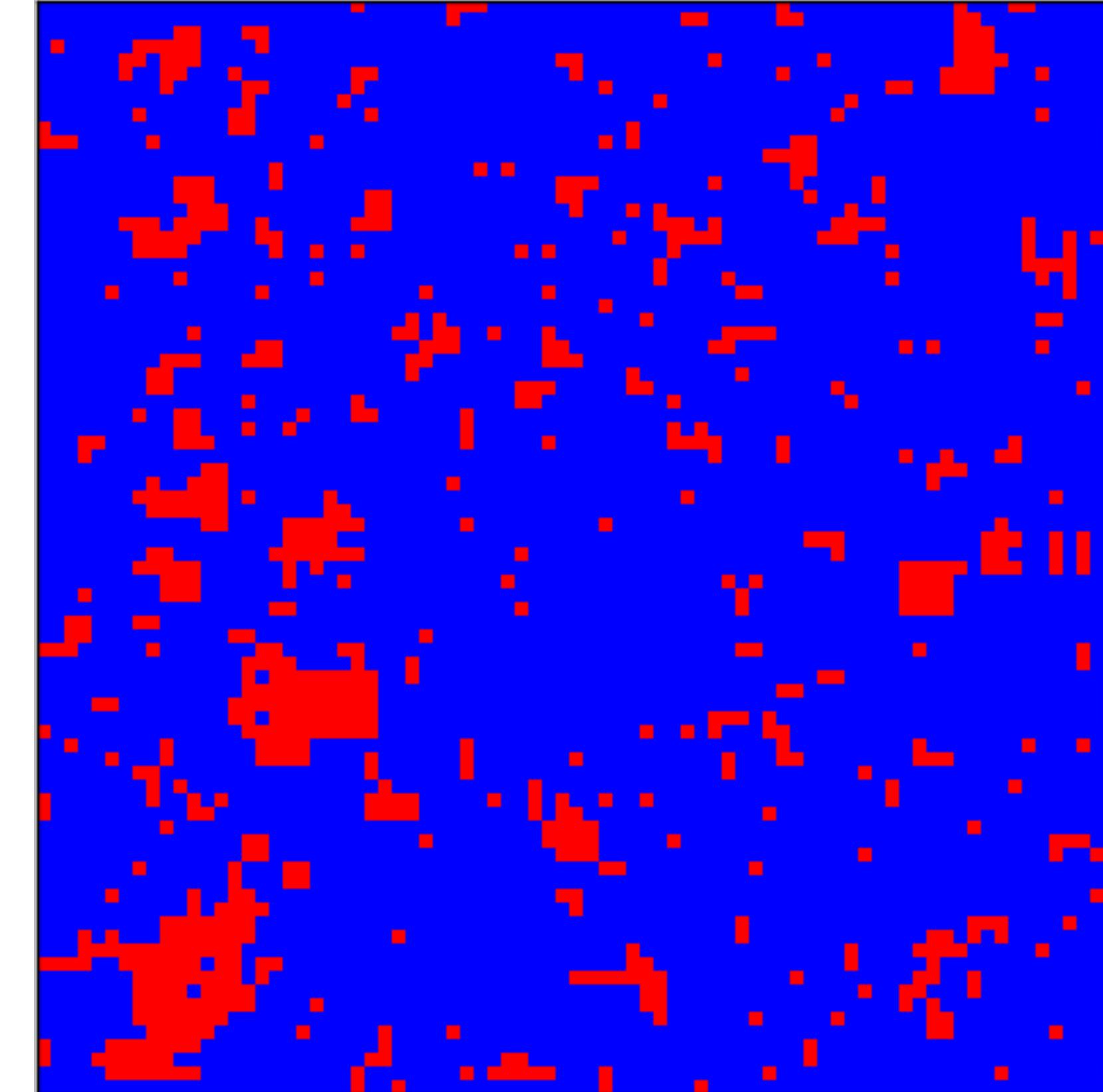
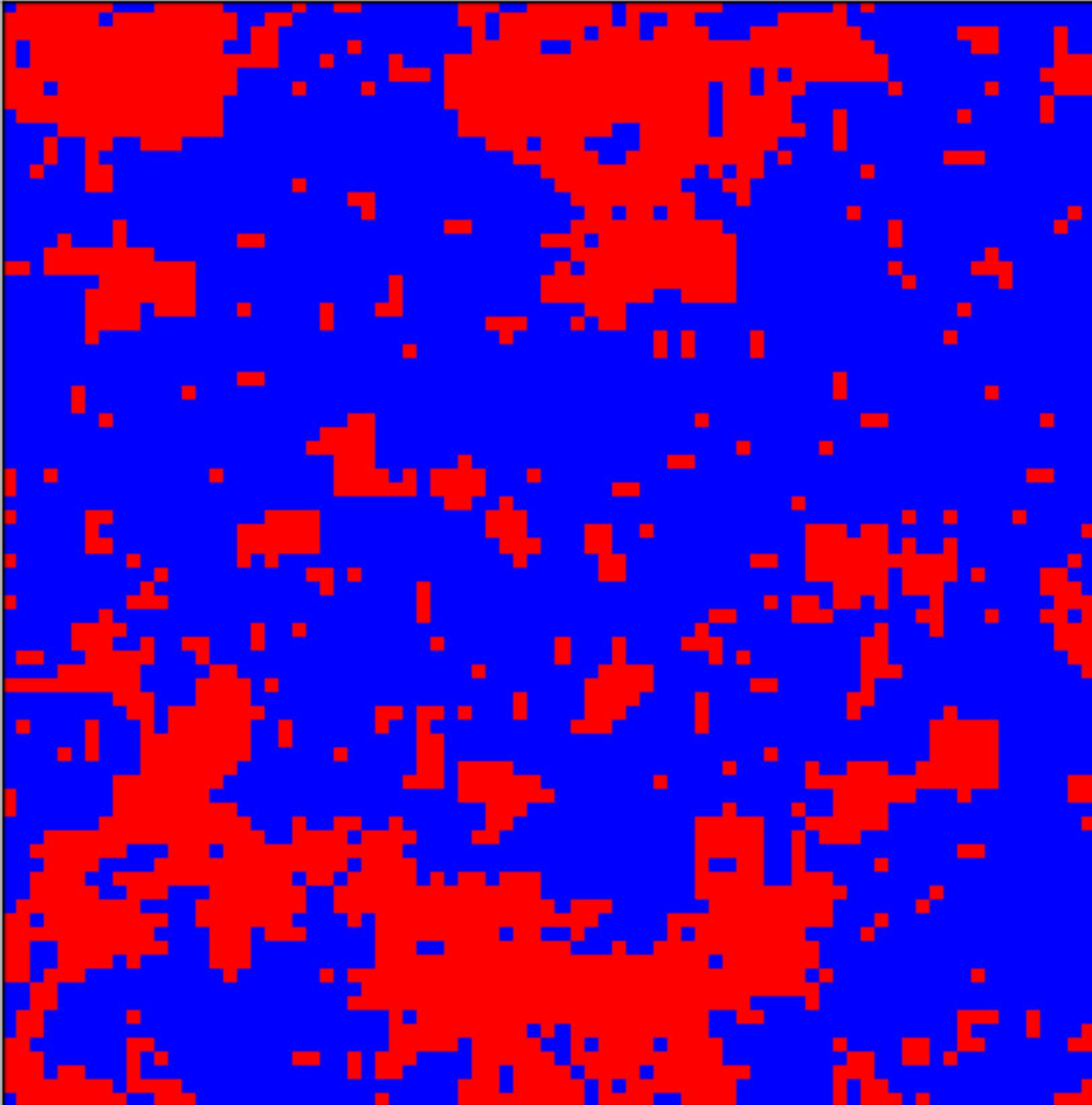
**Learn preferences**  
← →  
**Recommendations**



- Use Boltzmann Machines as [recommender systems](#) for Monte Carlo simulation of physical problems  
Li Huang and LW, 1610.02746  
Liu, Qi, Meng, Fu, 1610.03137
- Moreover, BM parametrizes Monte Carlo policies and can explore [novel algorithms!](#) LW, 1702.08586

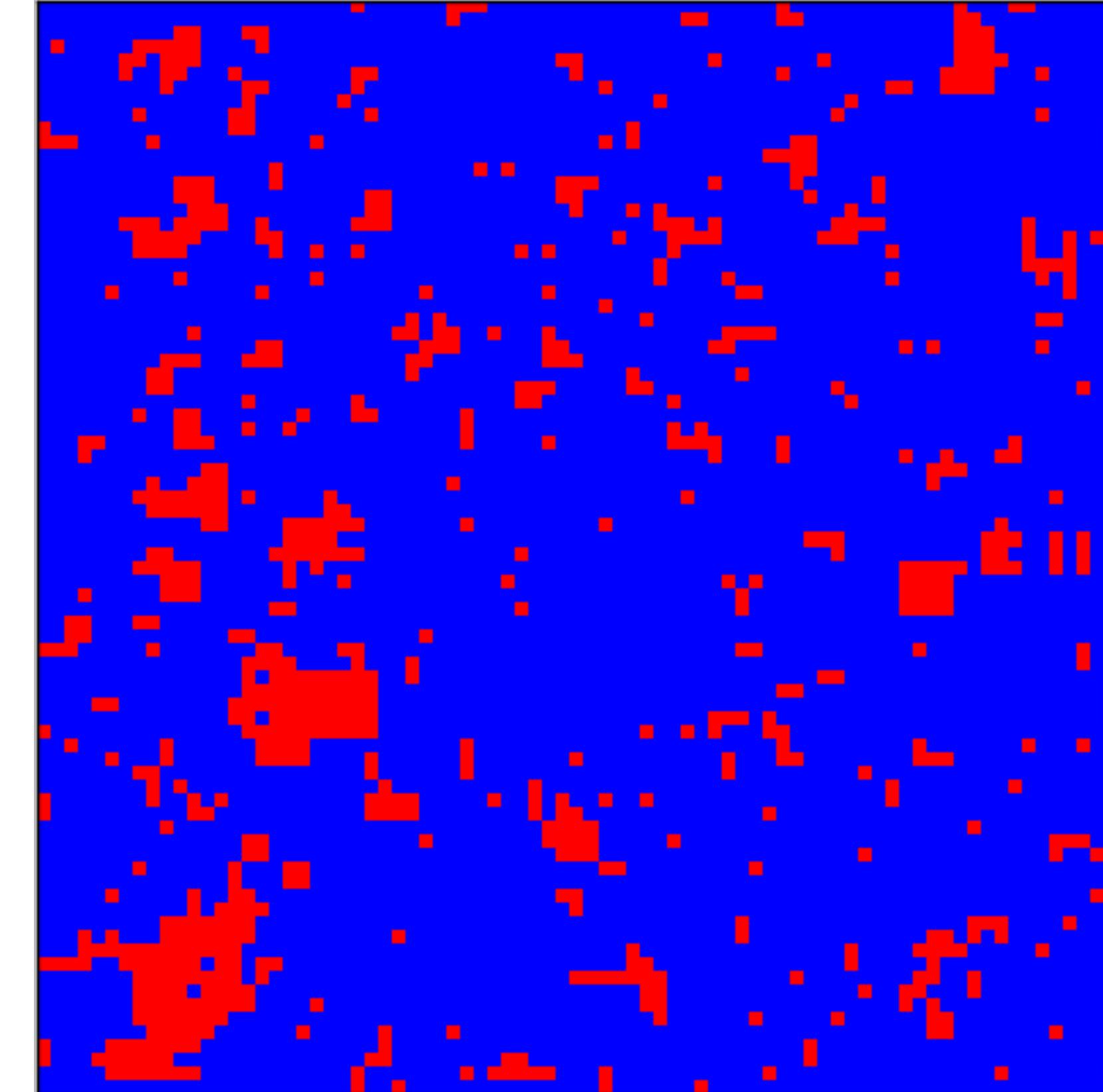
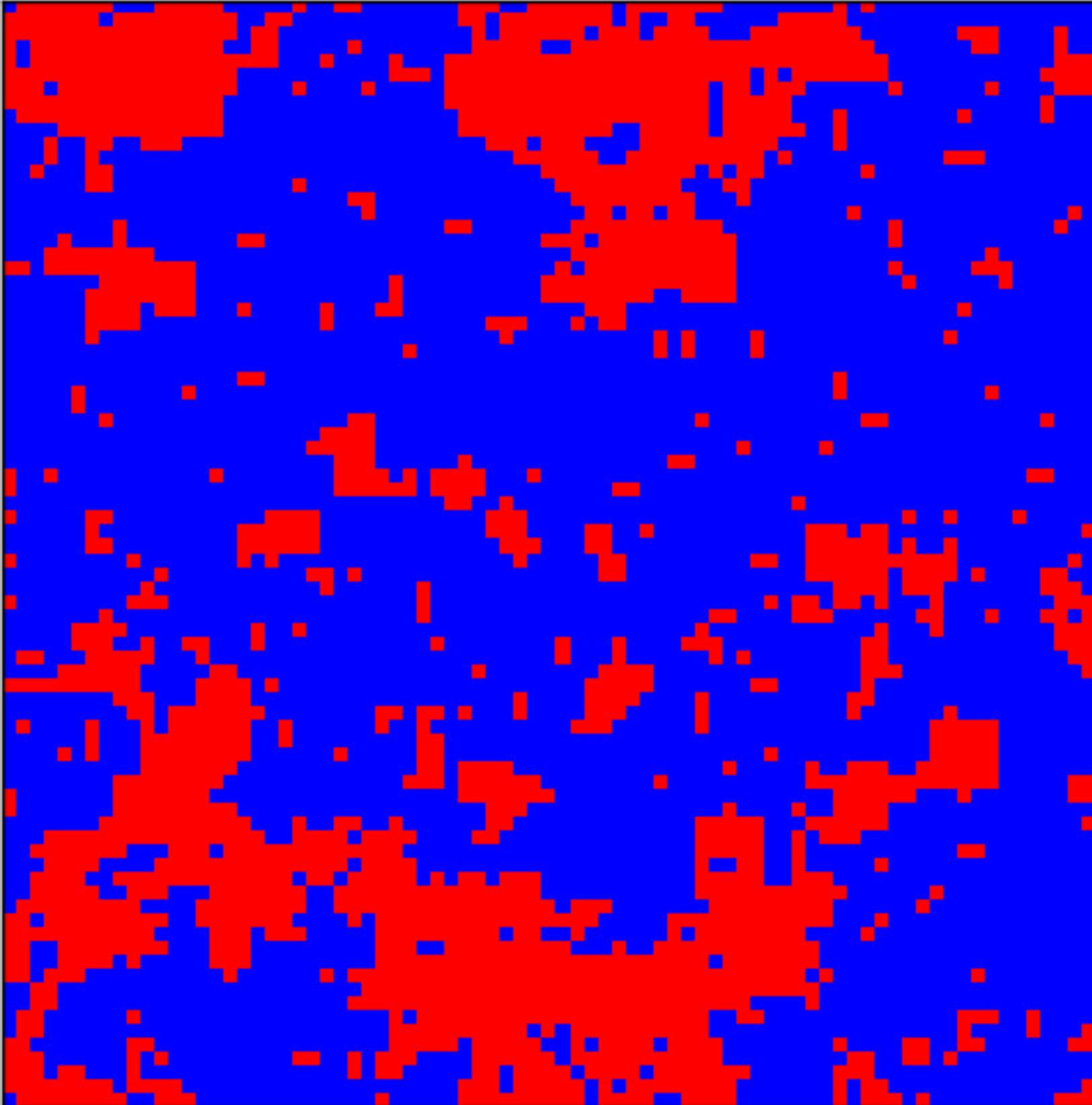


# Local vs Cluster update polices



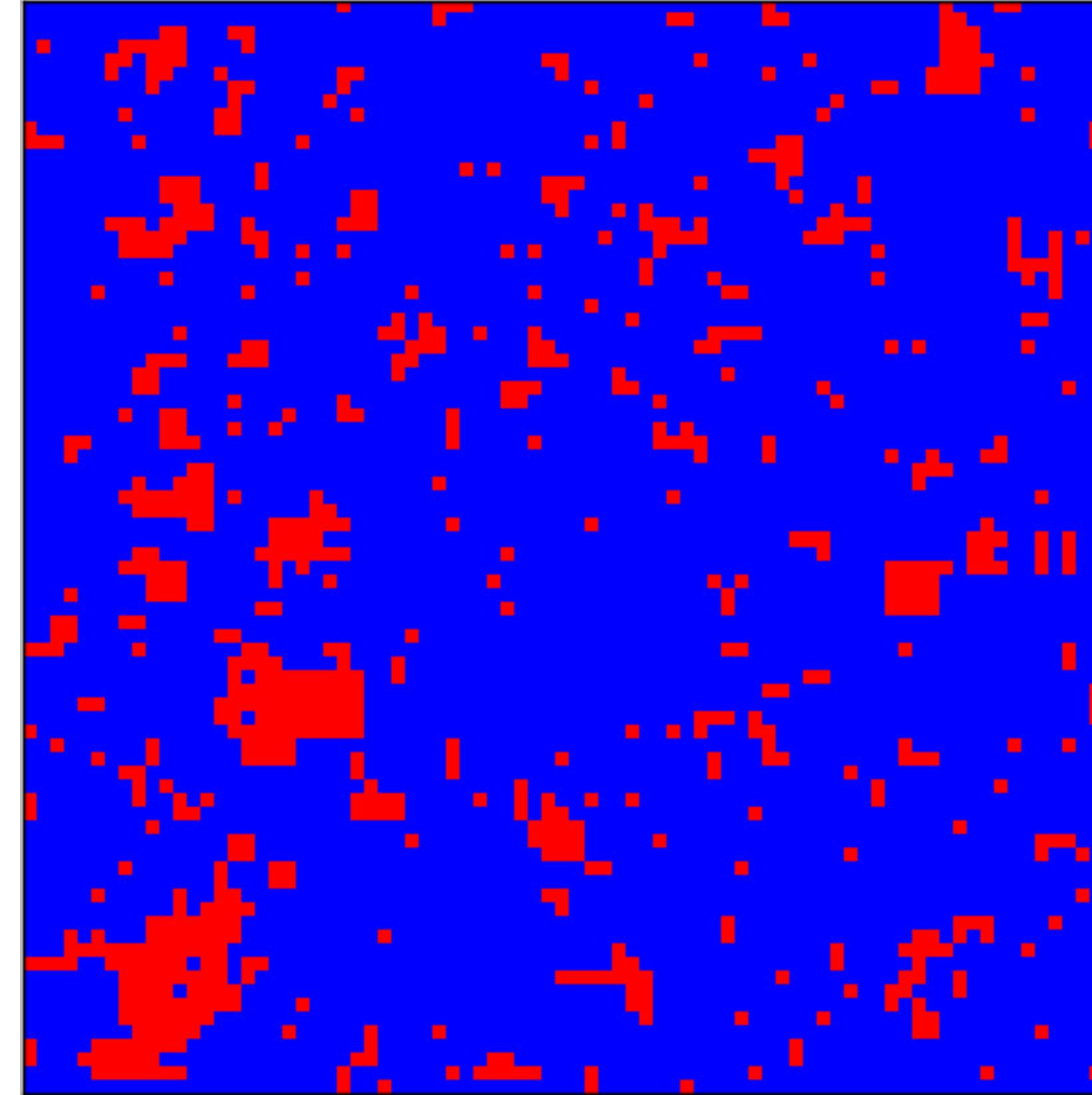
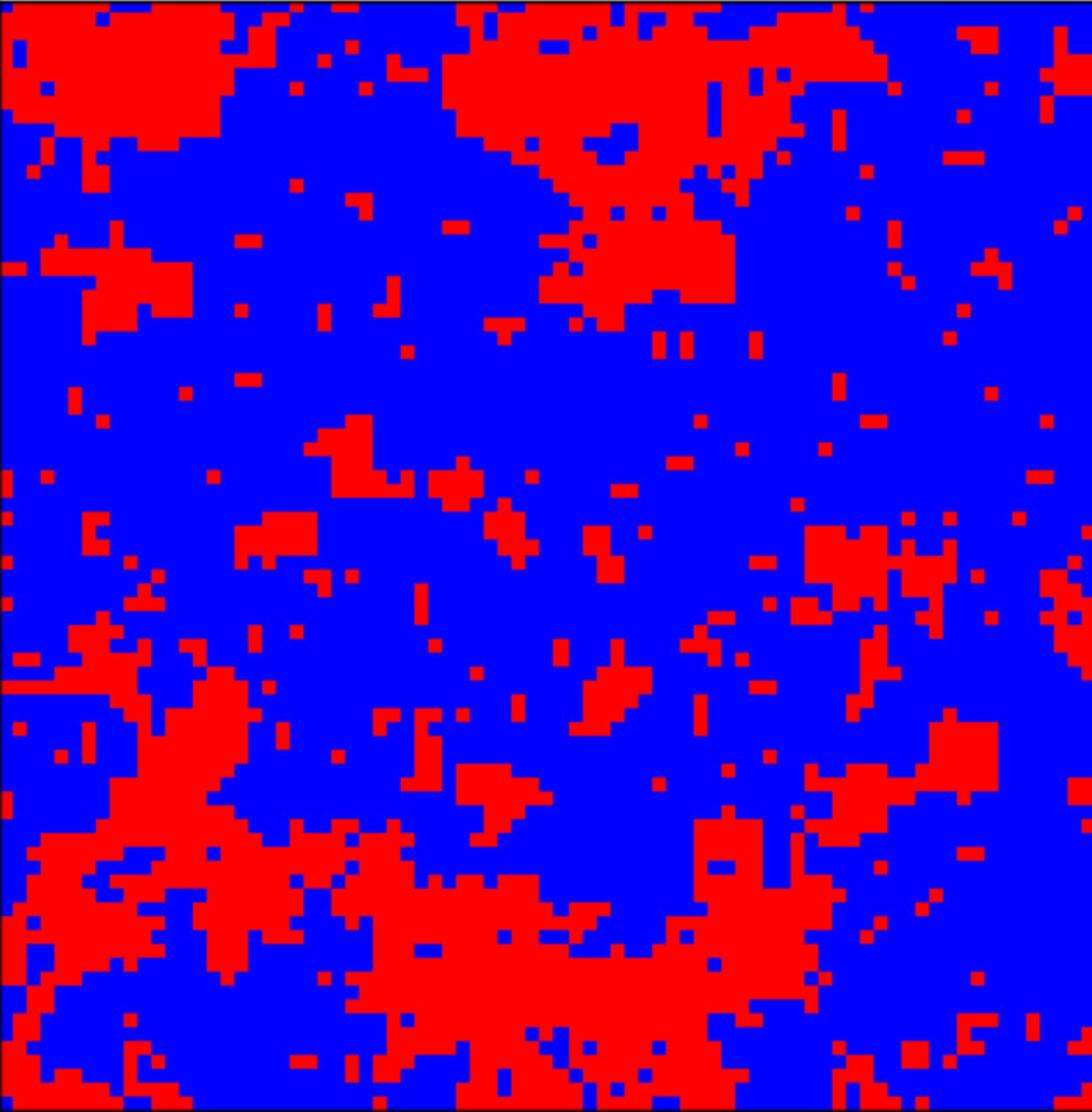


# Local vs Cluster update polices

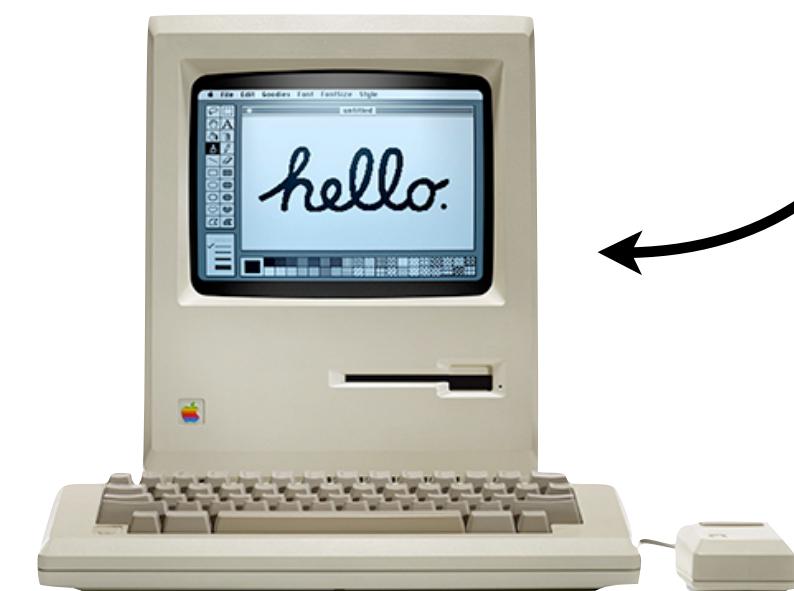




# Local vs Cluster update polices

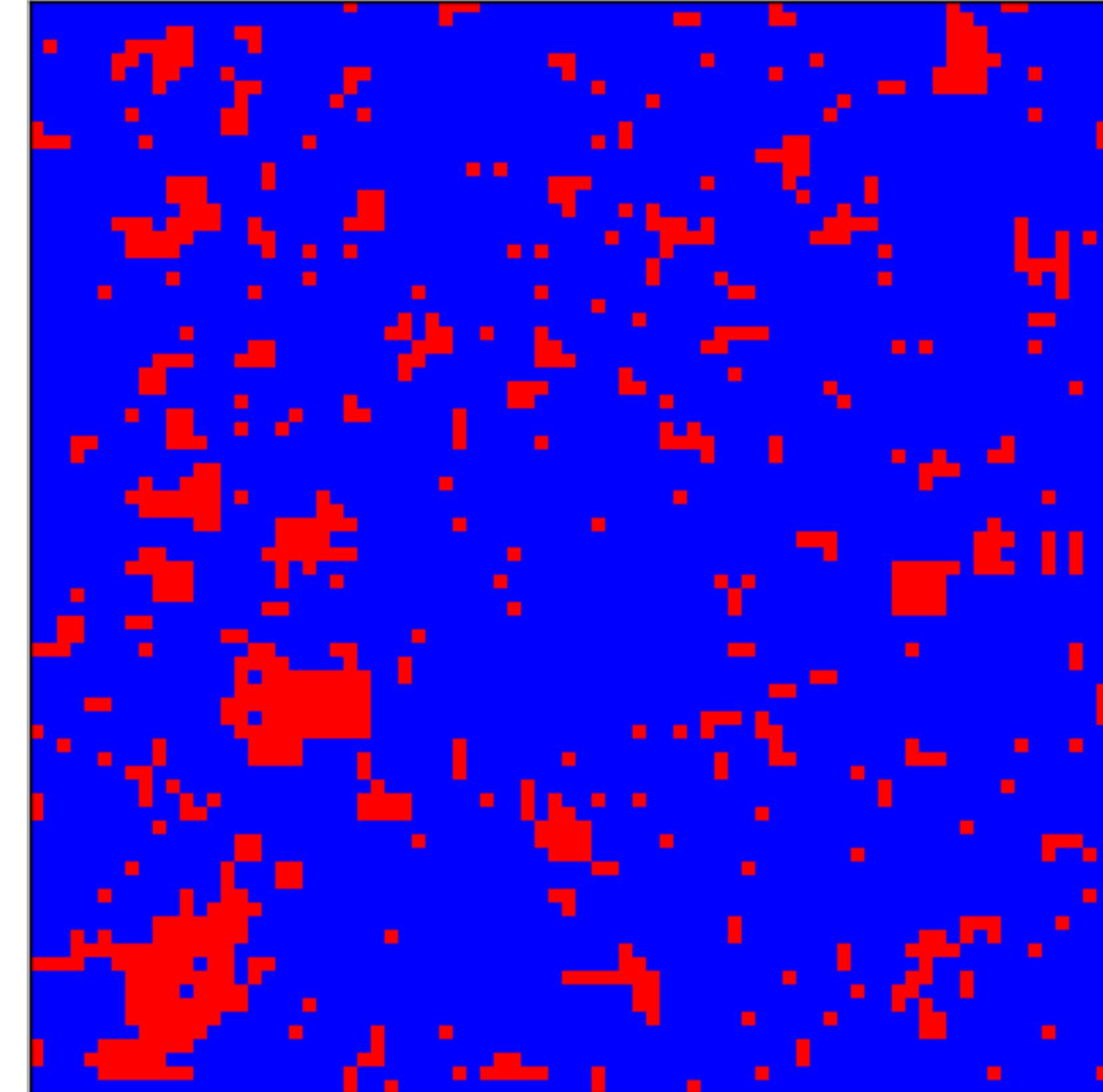
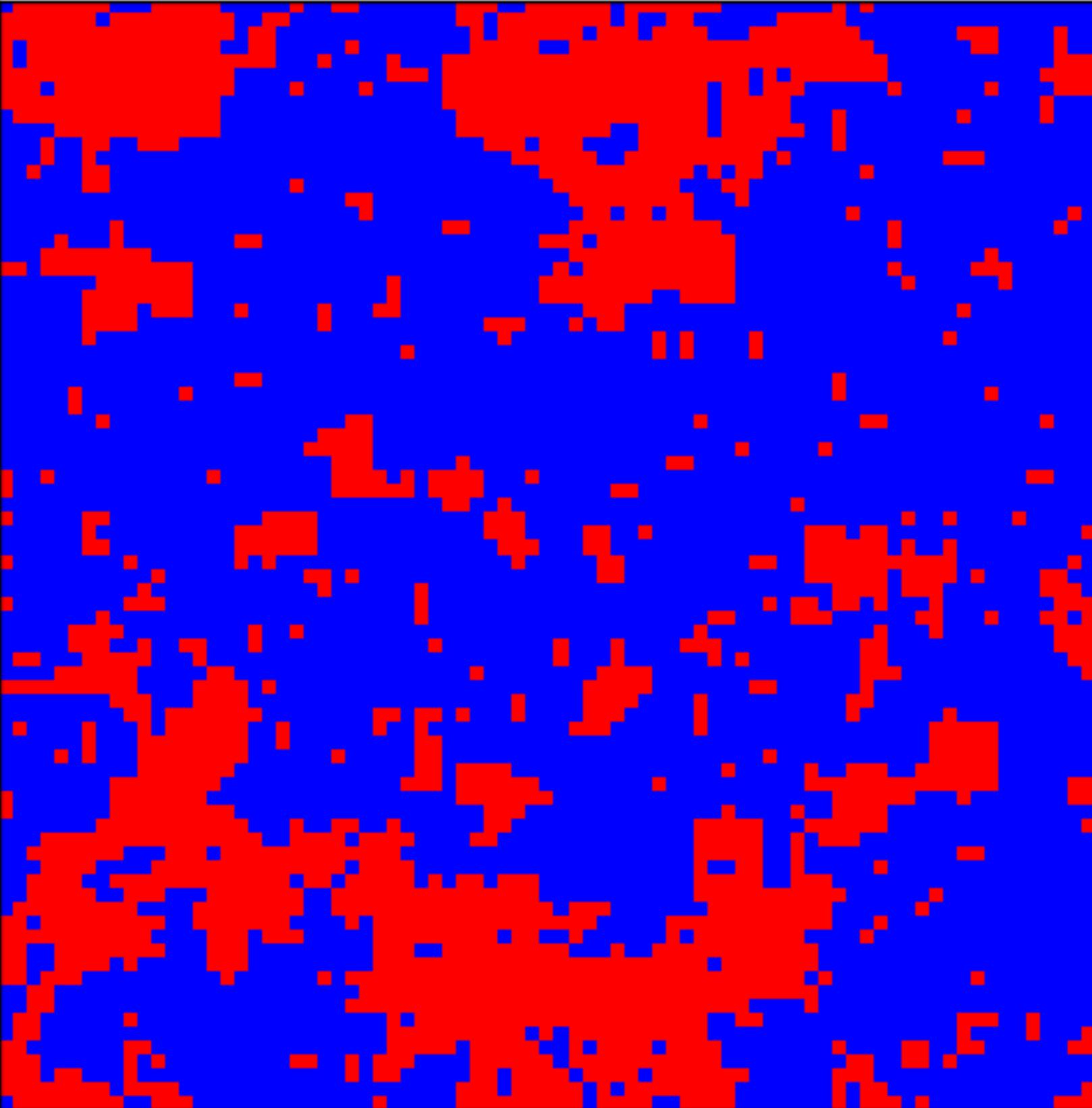


is slower than



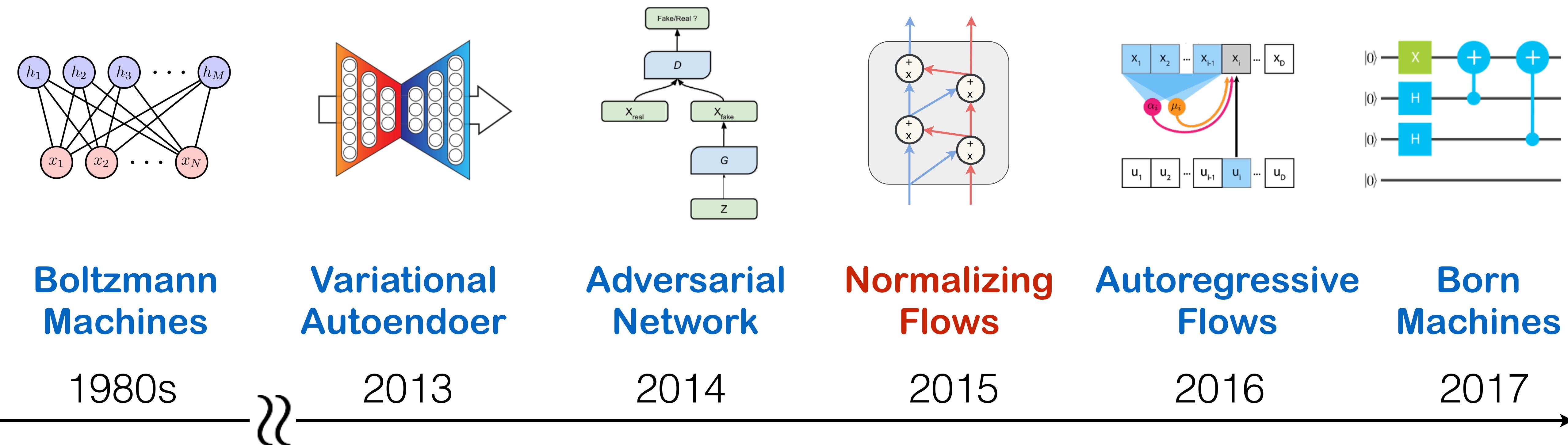


# Local vs Cluster update polices



**Algorithmic innovation outperforms Moore's law!**

# Timeline of Generative Models

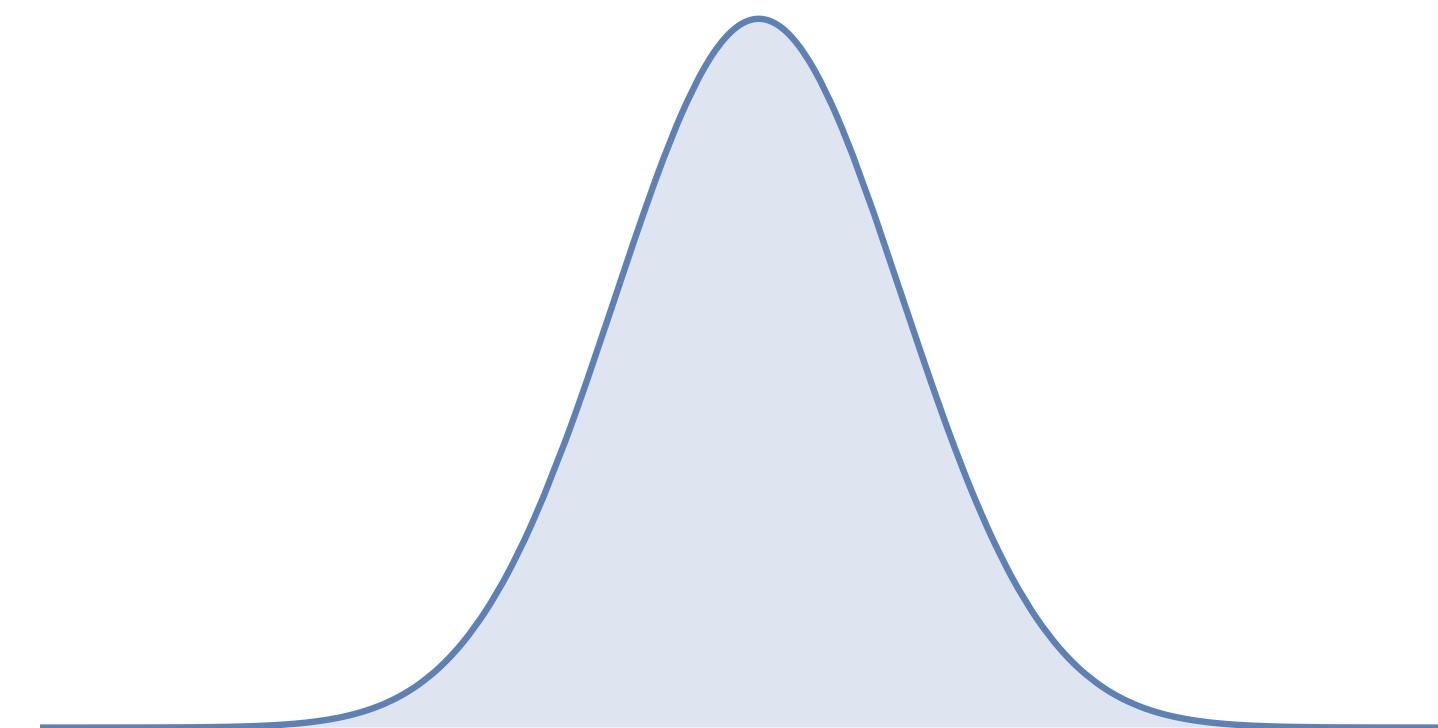


- ① Leverage the power of modern generative models for physics
- ② Statistical, quantum, and fluid physics inspired generative models

# DL as a fluid control problem

$$\frac{p(z)}{q(\nabla u(z))} = \det \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_i \partial z_j} \right)$$

Monge-Ampère equation  
optimal transport theory



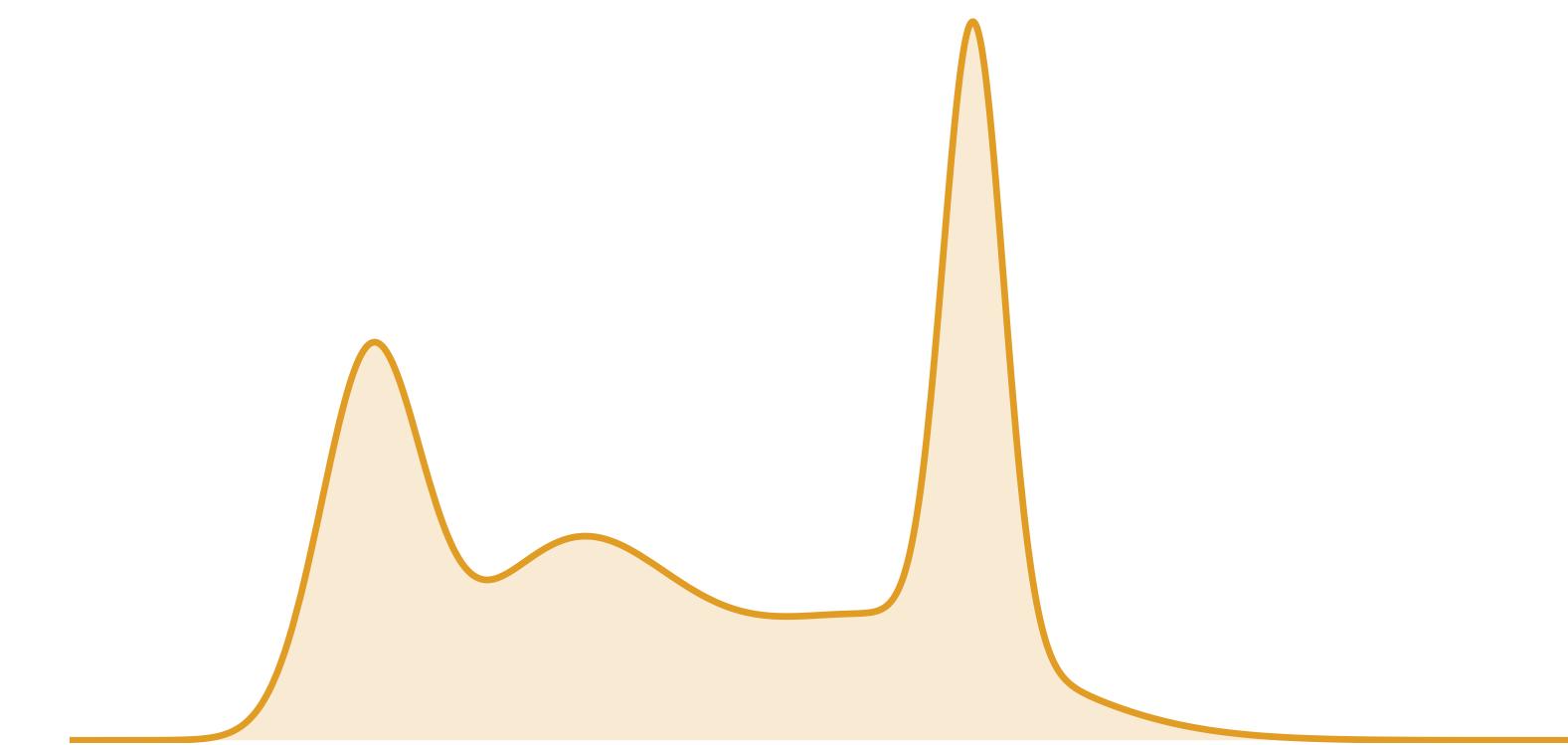
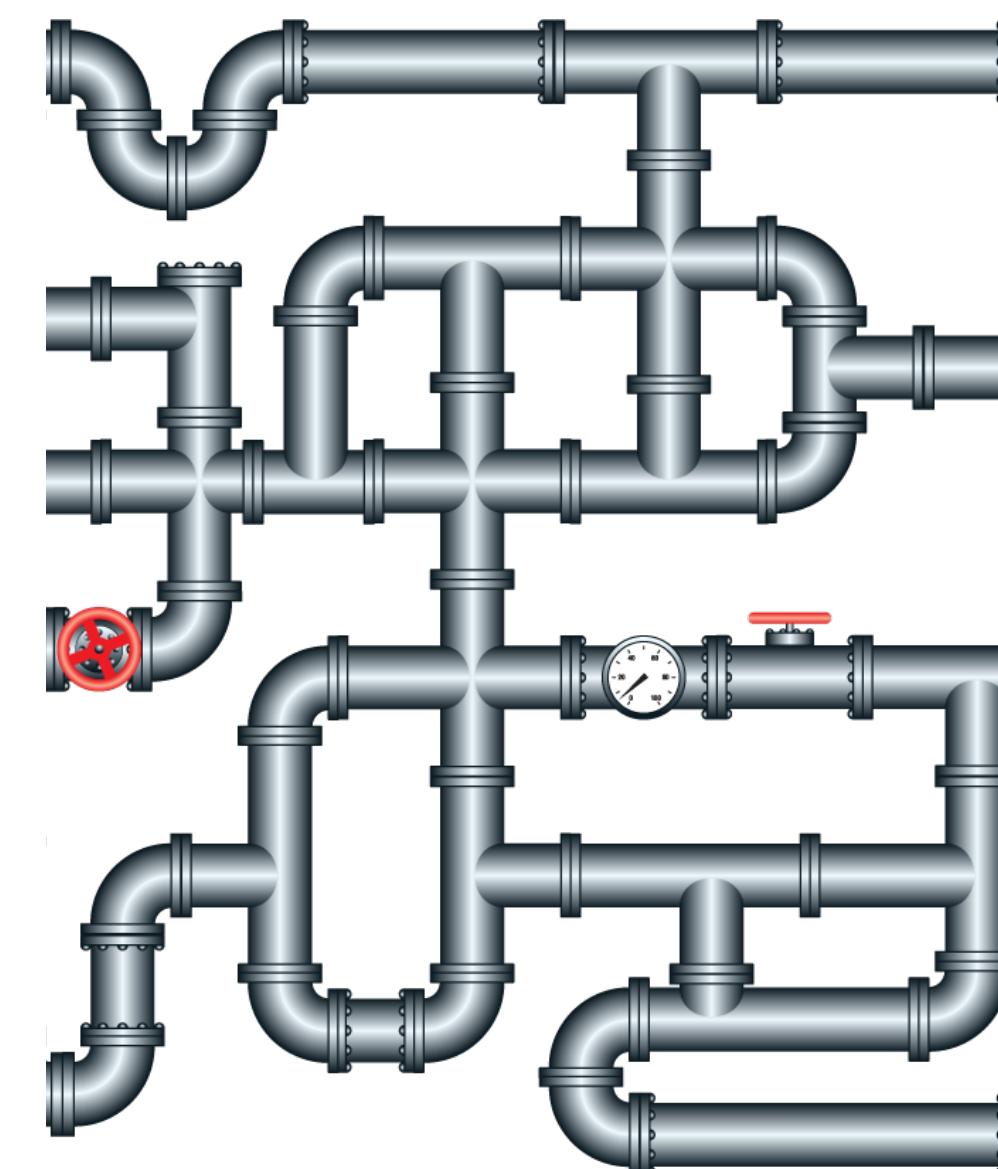
Simple density

Continuous-time limit

$$u(z) = |z|^2/2 + \epsilon\varphi(z)$$

$$\frac{\partial p(x, t)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot [p(x, t) \nabla \varphi] = 0$$

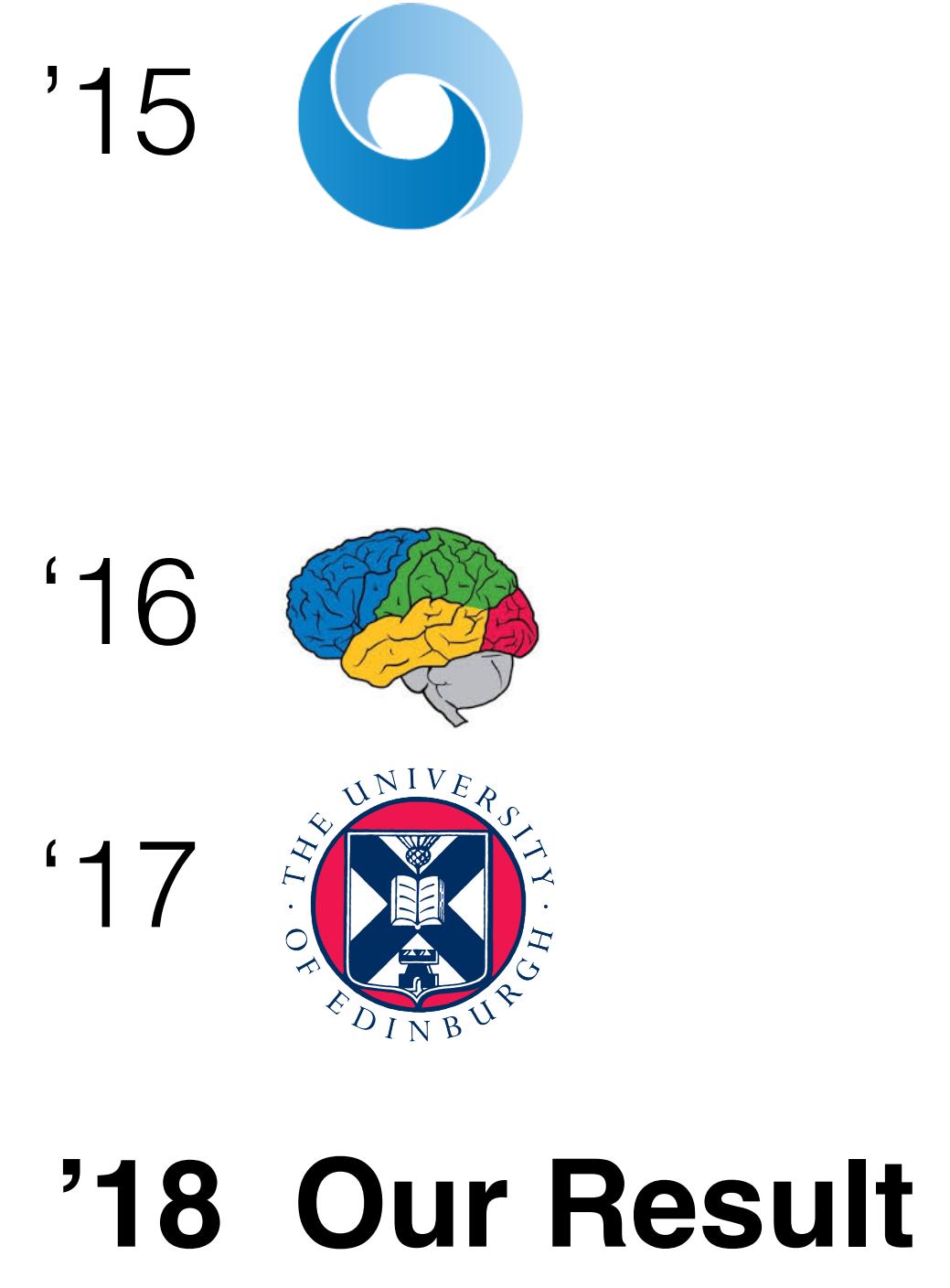
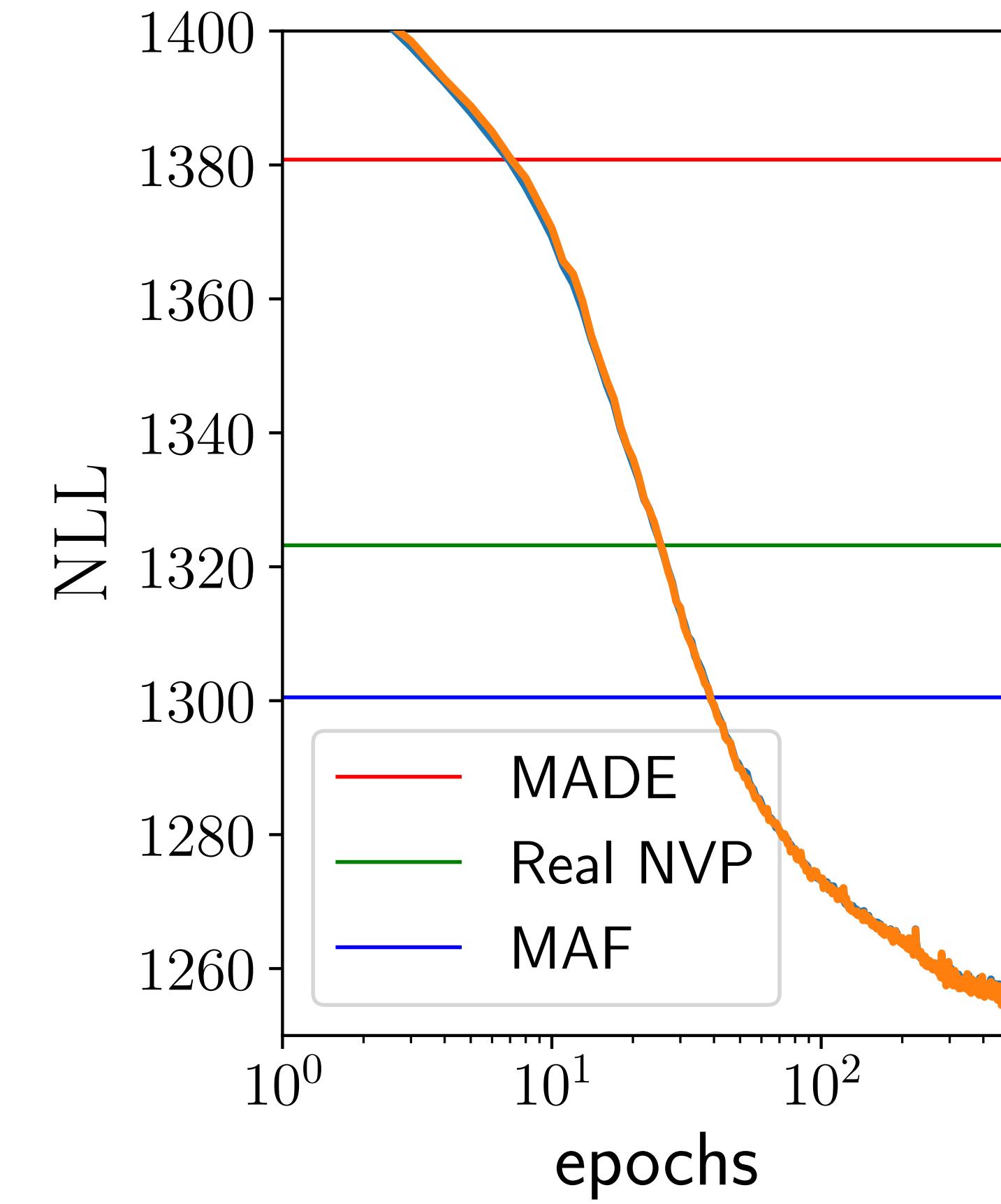
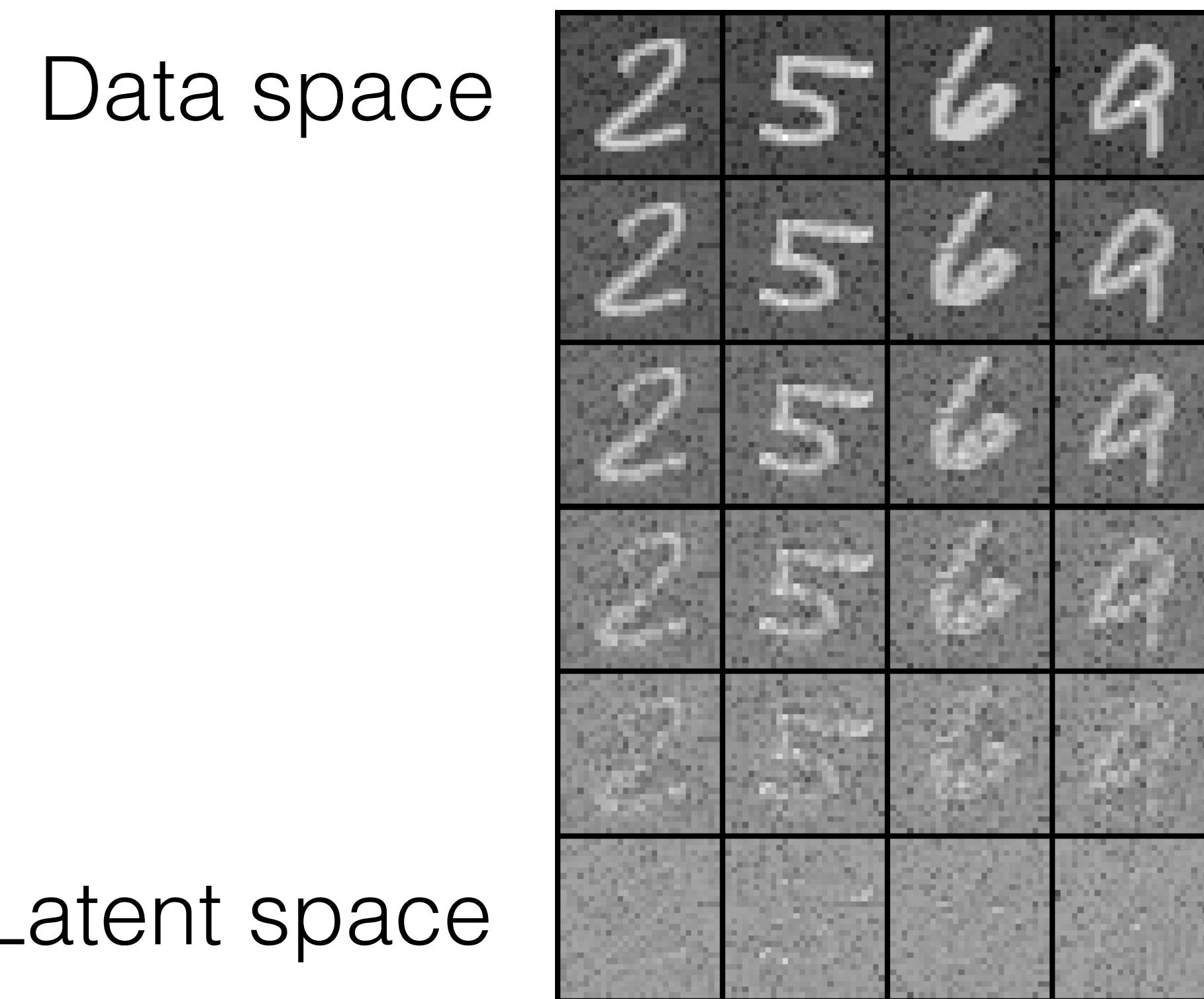
Continuity equation of  
compressible fluids



Complex density

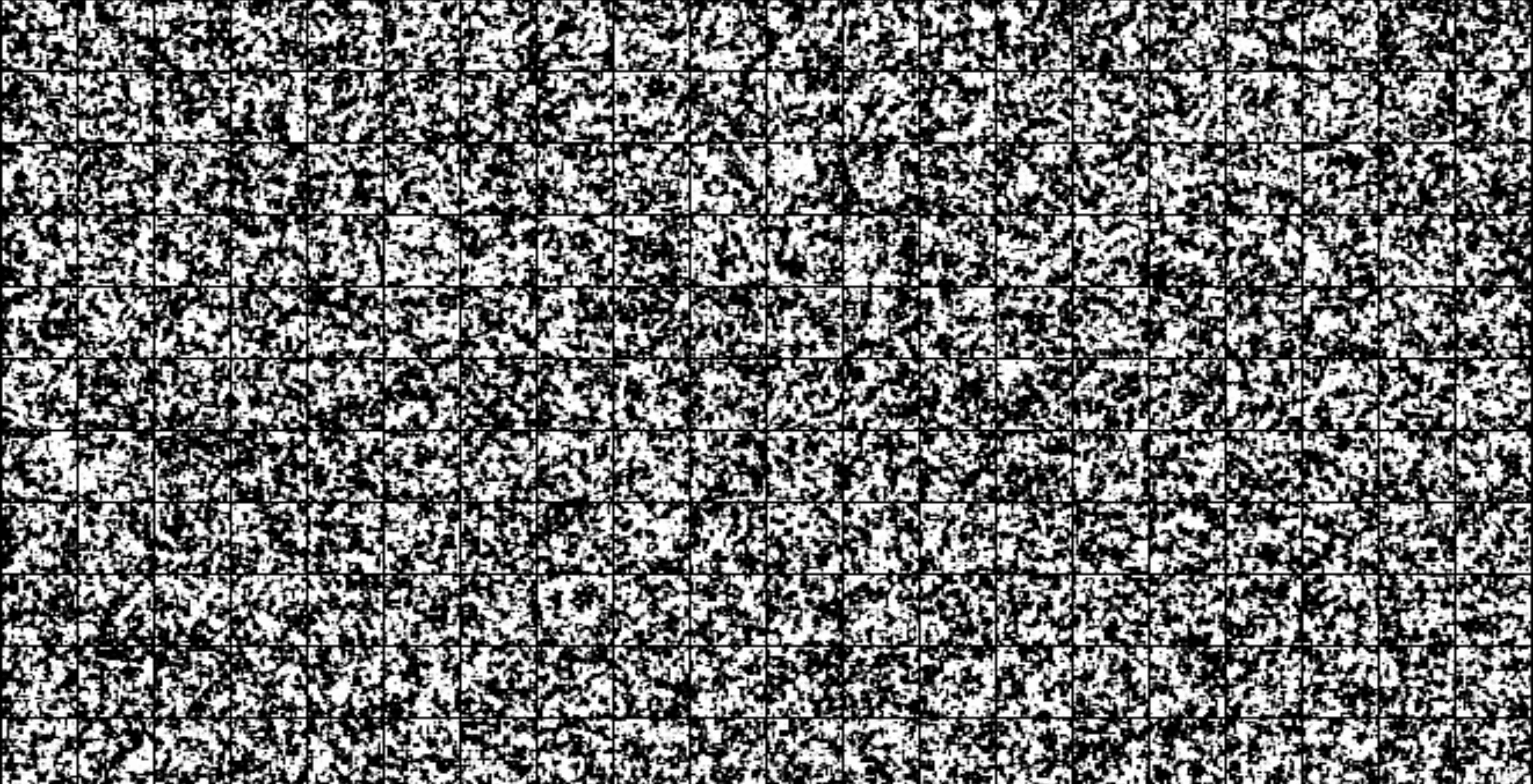
# Density estimation of hand-written digits

A standard benchmark for generative models, lower is better



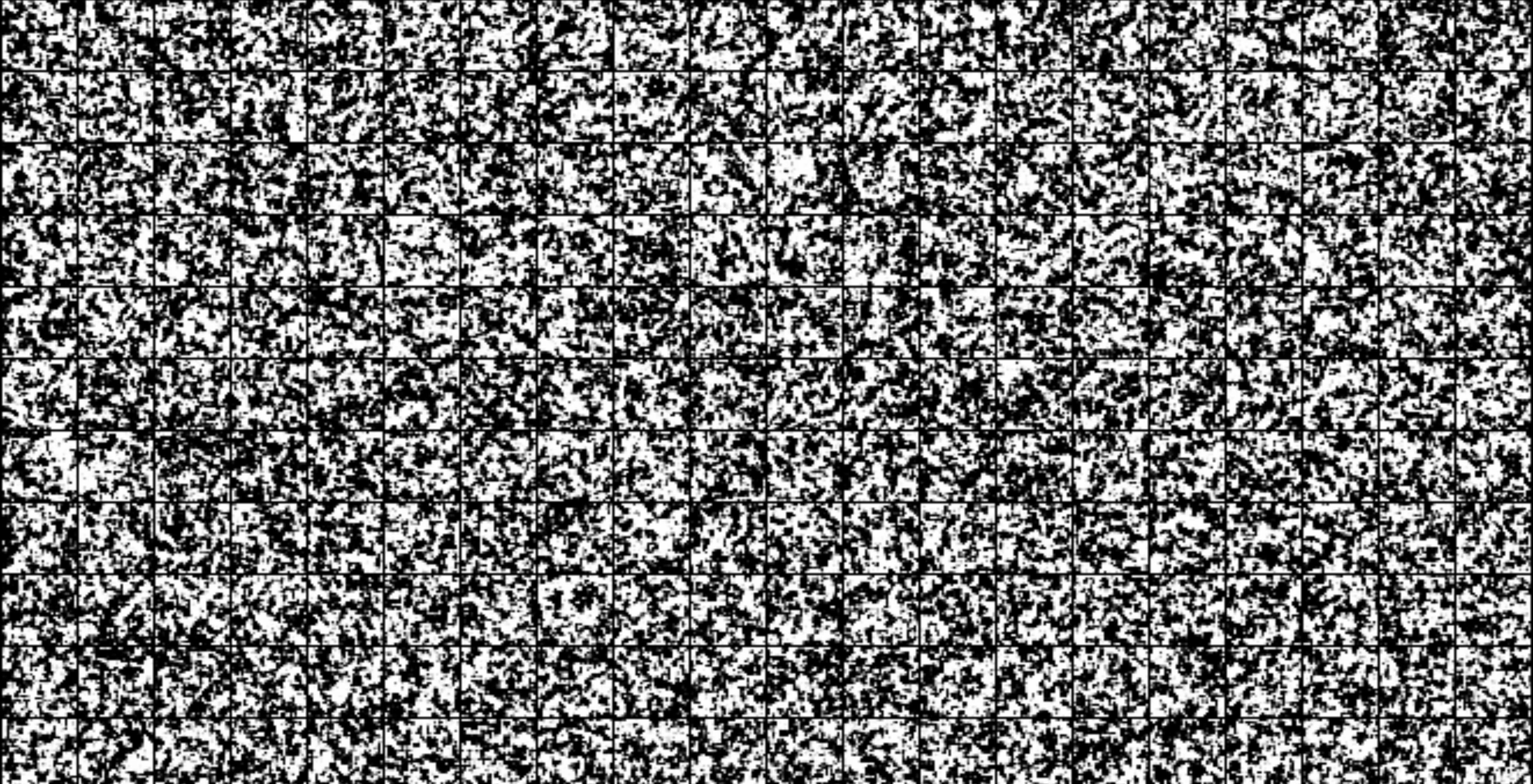
1

State-of-the-art performance in unstructured density estimation



②

Direct sample magnetic domains respecting physical symmetry

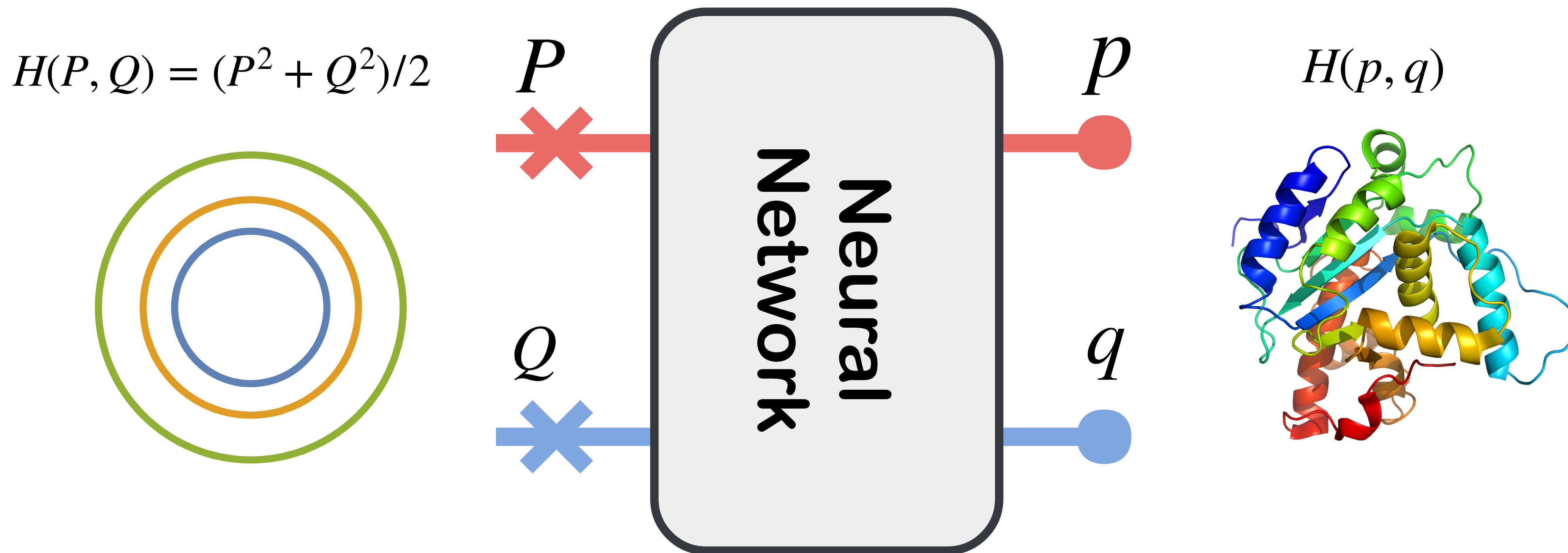


②

Direct sample magnetic domains respecting physical symmetry

# Neural Canonical Transformations

Incompressible symplectic flow in phase space



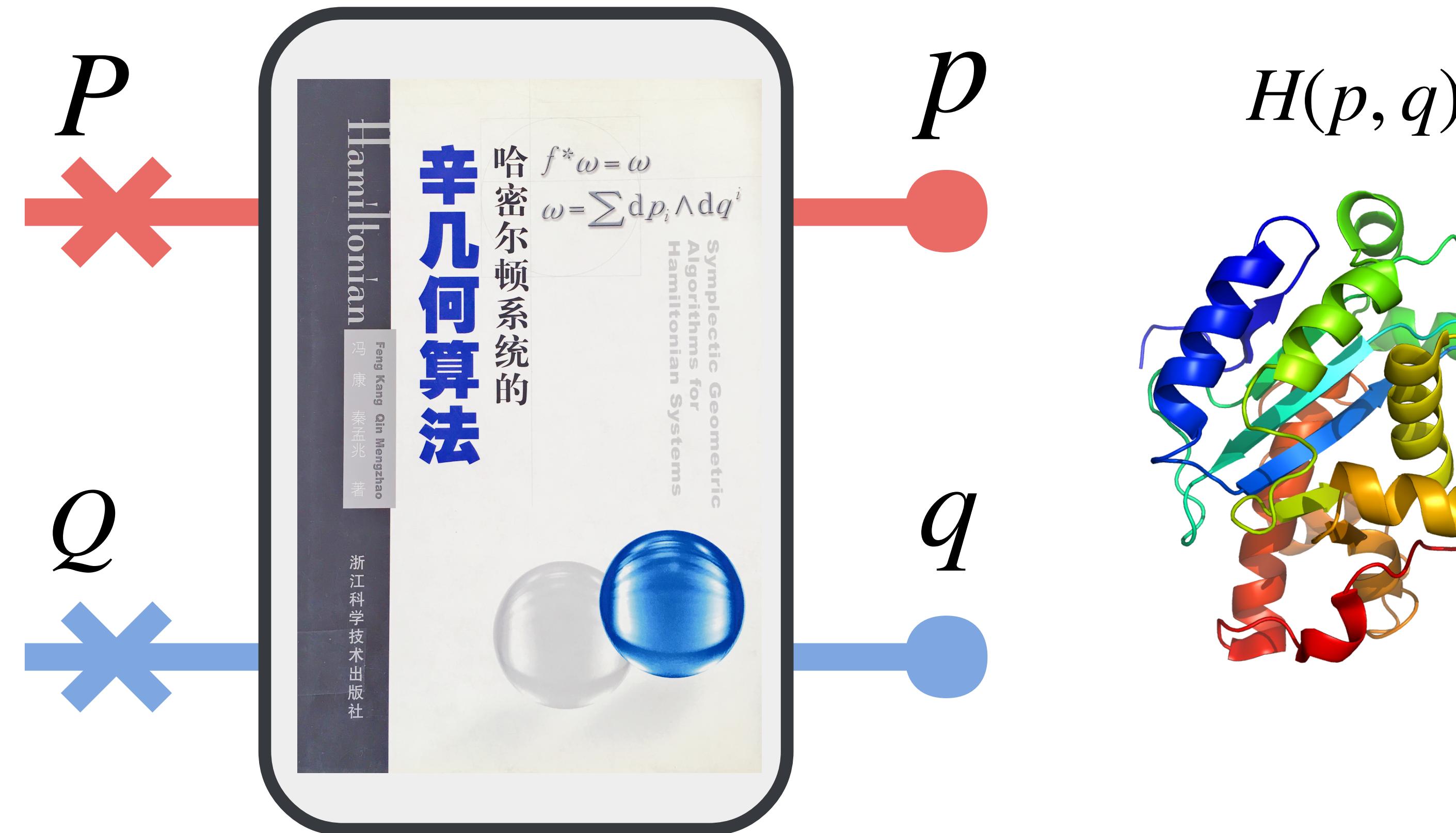
③

Identifying mutually independent collective modes for  
molecular simulations (MD, PIMD), and effective field theory

# Neural Canonical Transformations

Incompressible symplectic flow in phase space

$$H(P, Q) = (P^2 + Q^2)/2$$

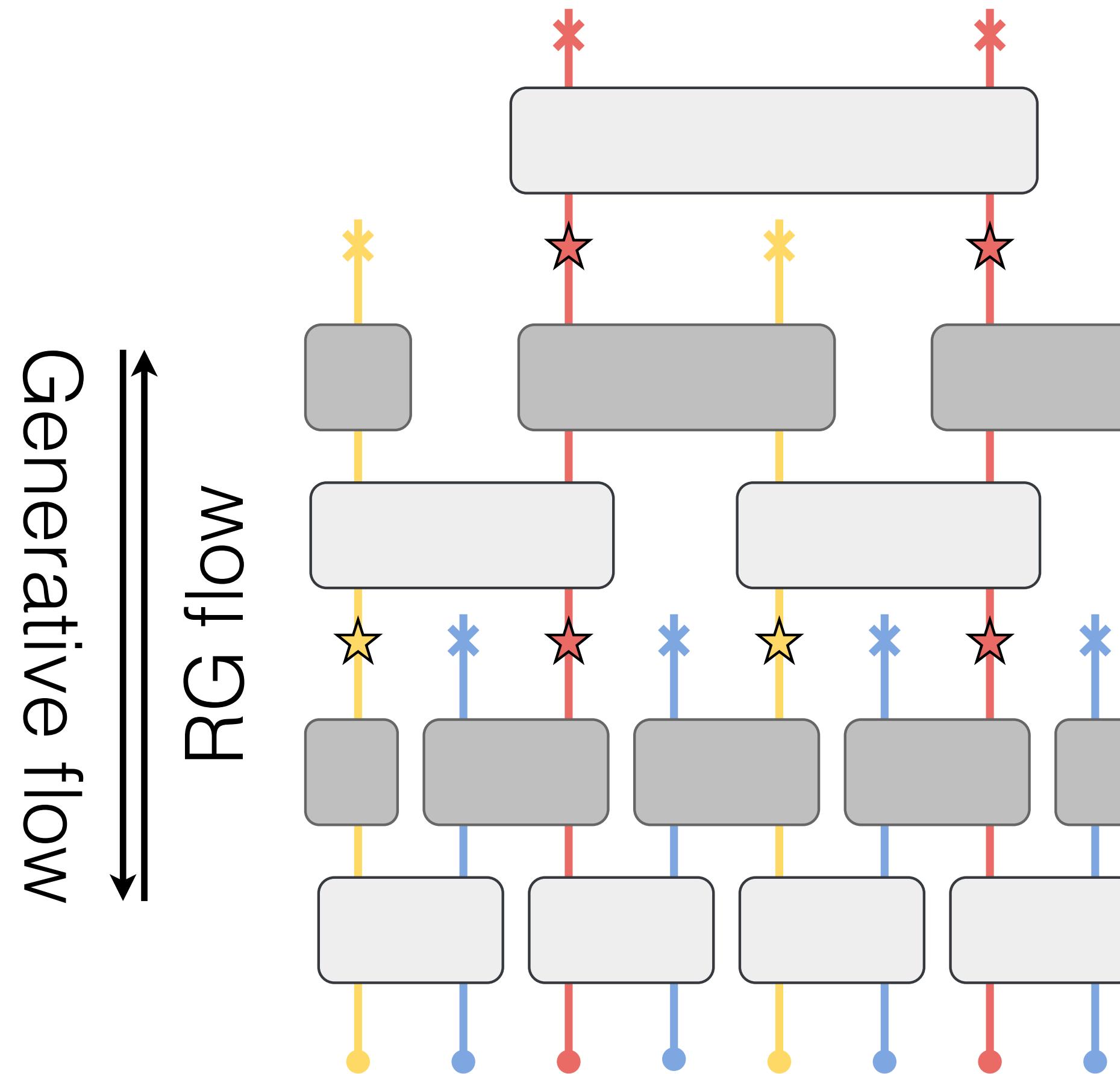


③

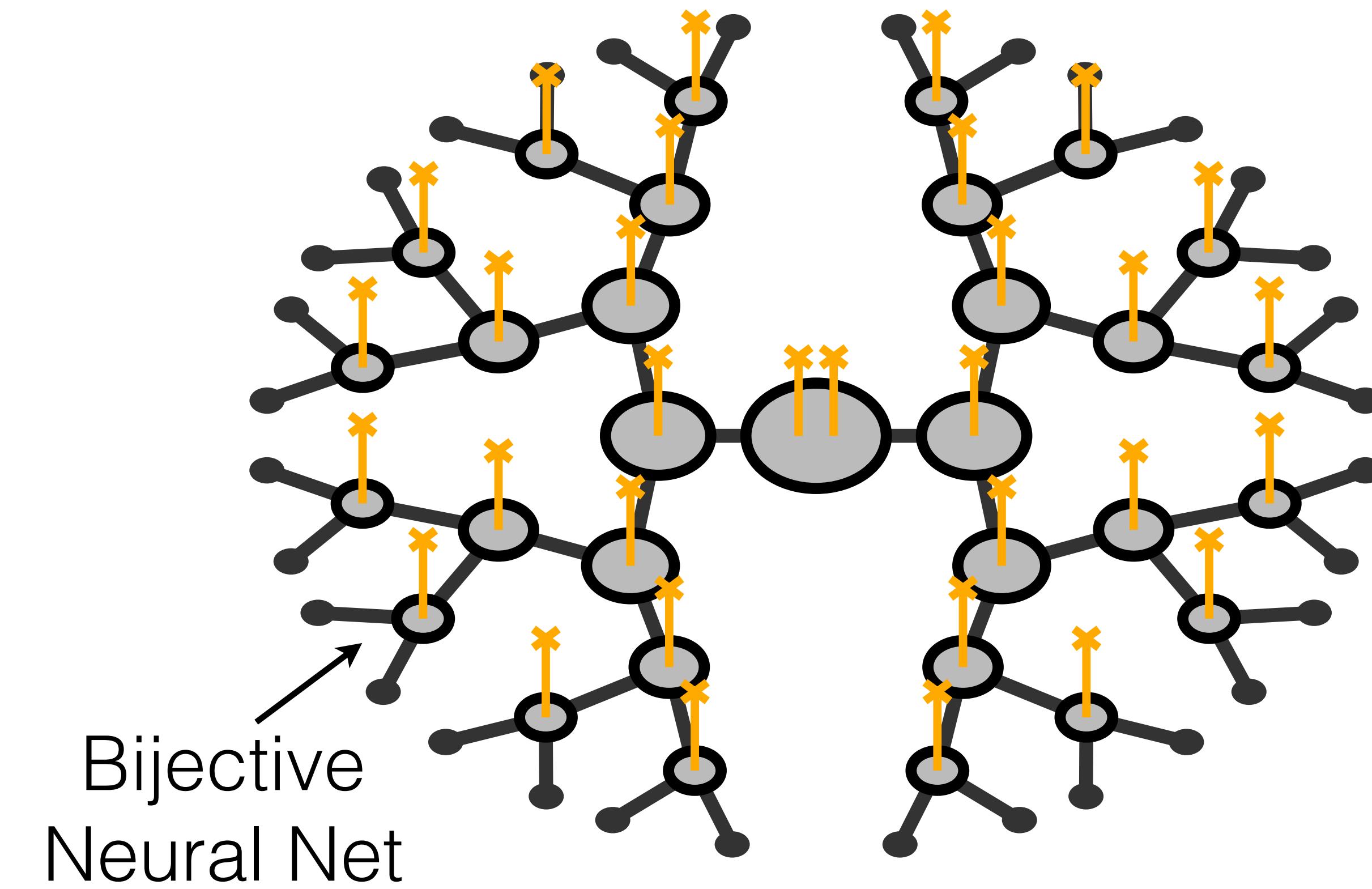
Identifying mutually independent collective modes for  
molecular simulations (MD, PIIMD), and effective field theory

# Neural Renormalization Group Flow

## Normalizing flow with multiscale network structures



Swingle 0905.1317, Qi 1309.6282 and more



④

A fresh approach for holographic duality

NeuralRG, Li and LW  
arXiv:1802.02840